

THE POSING OF THE PARTS.

OR,

A most plaine and easie way of exa-
mining the *Accidence and Grammar*,
by Questions and Answeres, arising
directly out of the words of
the Rules.

Whereby all Schollars may attaine most spec-
dily, to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and
right vse thereof; for their happy proceeding
in the Latine tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and
for the vse and delight of Maisters
and Schollars.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine
summa assiduitate exercitationis.*



LONDON,

Printed for THOMAS MAN. 1612.

THE POSING OF
THE PARTS

BY
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London

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John Murray, 1812.

TO THE WOR-
shipfull, his much respected friend,
M^r. ABRAHAM JOHNSON, Coun-
silour at the Lawe, of
Lincolns Inne.

Many haue beene the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours, for our Grammar-schoole: yet fewe there are to whom I owe more, then unto your worthy and loving fathers, M. Johnson and M. Chaderton; both for their direction and incou-
rage ment which they haue given me therein. Ha-
ving therfore be bought me to whom the Questions of Grammar
(which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Gram-
mar most plaine and easie, and which containe the very ground
of all) might most fitly appertaine; I finde none, after those unto
whom I haue dedicated my former School-labours, to whom these
doe more of duty belong, then unto your selfe: that I may in some
part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe
unto themselves. And first, for M. Johnson your father: because
he hath yeilded unto me the greatest help (next unto my Honou-
rable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School-trauels;
both in setting me more earnestly therunto, by his graue advise,
and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the bet-
ter to goe thorough with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides
his singular indeuours for the furtherance and advancement of
of all good Learning, wherof both in Vniuersity, City, and Coun-
try he hath given so good testimonie) I haue knowne none, who
hath come neere unto him, in his great care, that the best, speedi-
est, surest and most easiewaies might be found out, for all Schools,
according to our received Grammar, and most approued Schoole
Authours, and the same to bee made uniuersally knowne, that
all en the meanest both Maisters and Scholars may proceede

THE EPISTLE

with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law M. Chaderton: because he hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his judgement and censure therein, but hath also beeene pleased to affoord some principall experiments, which himselfe hath obserued. Who therefore can iustly mistake, that I thus dedicate unto you, this first Ground-work of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layed, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs goe most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirme, that a schollar, of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which bee may learne together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon, as he would learne the barerules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attaine those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulnessse ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth heereof, I will first rehearse all the seauen markes which Socrates giueth, of him who is fitted to make the most excellent schollar, as our most learned Schoole-maister M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull schollar must bee 1. Εὐφυής, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meete to serue Learning; as, witte, will, tongue, voyce, face, stature & comlineesse. 2. Μνήμη, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομαθής, a louer of learning; which loue will overcome the hardest learning in time: and without which, the schollar shall never attaine vni: o much. 4. Φιλόπονος; a louer of labour, one who will take paines at his book. 5. Φιλήιος, one that is glad to hear and learne of others. 6. Κήκτινός, one that is apt to moue questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not abhained nor afraide to aske, vntill he be fully satisfied. 7. Φιλέπαινος, one that loueth to be praised of his father, maister, or others for his well doing. A childe of this nature thus louing praise, will feruenly loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt: Now for these helps, though the two first bee speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the groundes of Grammar; thorough this plaine order.

DEDICATORIE.

order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the fine last, there will never any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily bee wrought, and appeare in children, then heerby; when they can answere so readily and perfectly to euery Grammar question. For, this (if they bee well applied) will winne them such loue from their Maisters and Parents, and also such praise and commendations, from all who examine them, or heare them posed, with so much ease thorough the plainenesse of it, as will make them to striue who shall carrie away most commendations, and so who shall take the most paines. And then their first Authors being seconded with the helpe of Grammaticall translations, so vsed as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficultie of all Schoole Learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall never wax weary in all their course, but bee ever made more earnest to climbe vp to the toppe of all good Learning. If it be objected that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue beeene set forth by others, I answere that sundry haue indeede taken very profitable and commendable paines heerein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and my selfe especially. And yet aiming at the same generall benefit and furthrance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can bee offended, if out of all of them laied together, and not iniuring any one of them, I haue indenuered to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and were agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more use to Schooles then ever heeretofore. For besides that som points of principal use and arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them which heere you shall finde; they haue more ouer many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, and which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence, or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set down in too obscure termes, or ouershort for children to conceiue, that both maisters and schallars doe soone cast them out of hand, and that very fewe of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drawe these so, as they may serue

THE EPISTLE &c.

most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of necessitie be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; which cannot be altered, without very great inconueniences to Schooles, and setting both masters and schollars almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striuen to make them so plaine, that not only the Teachers, but euent the young schollars themselves, maie appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned, onely for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asteriske vpon them, to distinguishe them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to vse or omit as the maister will, and a band pointing at some places which are of most necessarie vse. For other questions (to th' end that our young schollars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them in learning their Accidence; and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them, which shall be most needfull, that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our schollar a sound Grammarien) I purpose (God willing) so much as (vpon further advise) shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents ouer against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some few alreadie; or else in the endmost shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulness to those your graue fathers, who haue deserued so well of the Church of God, and of all good Learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memorie of them; and withall, as a pledge of my ihankefull affection euен unto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire, to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauailes. Accept them as a witnessse of my unsained study, for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conuayed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first enterance so eu'en, as that it may be run in with all louing emulation. By the wel-come and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more incouraged to go forward with the work during my life; until I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after mee may supply what soever is wanting in my poore indenours, being but onely thus entred into. Januarie 12. 1611.

Yours in althankfull affection,

JOHN BRINSLEY.



To the iudicious Reader.

First, cause the Schollar in learning his rules, to understand them ywell, according to these Questions or the like: after, to get his rules, and keepe them perfectly by dayly repeating: then, by posing, or reading ouer these, all will bee made his owne most easily and surely, to goe forward in construction with all alacritie and speede, Farewell.

The Authors Postscript.

Loving Reader, correct (with thy pen) what hath escaped me in this first draught. Future Editions (God willing) shall amend what is amisse, and supply what is wanting.

Read thus;

Fol. 8. (b) lin. 13. less by degrees. f. 21. (b) l. 28. Pretertense. f. 23. (a) l. 10. perendie, the next day after to-morrow. f. 31. (a) l. 16. with a Conjunction. f. 40. (b) l. 33. of the person. f. 45. (b) l. 13. acutes. f. 47. (a) l. 14. In Adjectives. f. 52. (b) l. 1. fine. f. l. 3. have. f. 23. (a) l. 10. adoris. Thus much, for my selfe: the Corrector of the Print will be accountable to you, for his own Escapes.

The Correctour, to the curteous
and learned Readers.

Judicious Censurers: I knowe, you are not ignorant, that Prints seldom want faults, but when you wink at them. A Correctour may easily (now and then) mistake, when scantnes of time and much busynesse do hasten and thrust him on. For the present, I am specially to entreat your wanted coniuience, in bearing with 3. materiall oversights; hereunder specified among the rest, & markt with a star, thus, *. The residue, being triuiall, or meerly literall (and their number not amounting to one in a sheete) may, I hope, haue their Pardon-of-course. Farcye well. Aprill the 18th.

Fol.	Line	False.	True.
2.b	23	or city	a city
7.b	9	am, em	um, em
10.b	25	*, with a double l,	(with a single l)
10.b	30	humillimus	humilimus
13.a	37	cuius	cuias
21.a	12	is a Verbe	Verbe is a
25.a	33	In sub,	Iu, sub,
34.b	21	desiring	desire &c.
38.a	11	* mu-	manero
45.b	31	cretor	cretor
46.a	9	* inuariabile.	put-out inuariabile
46.b	19	vis	cis
46.b	25	er.	ur
55.b	26	cado	rado



THE POSING OF the *Accidence*.

Q. What booke doe you learne?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is that?

A. A booke which teacheth all the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the *Accidence*?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading-in the learner as by the hand, to knowe the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together, of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins your first part, or the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At In speech.

Q. Where beginneth the second part?

A. At For the due loyning of words, &c.

B.

Q. What

THE POSING OF

* Speech is
properly the
uttering of our
mind by words
or the words
wherby we ut-
ter our mind.
* Some make
but four parts
of Speech,
Noune, Verbe,
Aduerbe, Con-
junction: be-
cause Pro-
nounes, & Par-
ticiples may be
ioyned to the
Nounes, Par-
ticiples, and
Interjections
to the Aduerbes.
* Or because
their last letter
or syllable may
be changed in-
to other letters
or syllables.

Q. What meane ye by those words, * In speech?

A. In every tongue or language, as namely, in the Latine
speech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, Ad-
verbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but
onely eight?

A. No: for euery vword whereof speech is made, is one of
these eight parts.] It is either a Noune, or a Pronoune, Verbe,
or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words,
yet each is one of these.

Q. How many of these parts are declined? how manie
vndeclined?

A. The fourte first are declined: the 4. last are vndeclined.

Q. Why are they said to be declined?

A. Because * they may be declined: that is, they may be
varied or changed, from their first ending, into diuerse en-
dings: as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot bee so declined or changed: as,
bodie, cras, ad.

* Q. How many of them are declined vwith case? how ma-
ny without?

A. Threewith case, one without case.

* Q. Which three are declined with case?

A. Noune, Pronoune, & Participle with case: Verbe with-
out case.

Of a Noune.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A Noune is the name of a thing, that may be seen, seid,
heard, or vnderstood.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is a * vword that signifieth the name by which we cal
any

* In Grammar
we haue to co-
sider words, not
things.

THE ACCIDENCE.

2

anything, whatsoever may be seen, felt, hard, or vnderstood.

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. Hovv many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantiue, and a Noun Adjectiue.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue?

A. A Noun Substantiue is that st̄adeth by himself, & requireth not another word ioined with it to shew his signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How know ye when a vvord may be fully vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If I may fitly put *a*, or *the*, before it: or if I cannot fitly ioyne this vvord *thing* vnto it, as, a booke, the house.

* Q. What are the thenotes or marks in English, to know a Noun Substantiue by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* before it.

Q. With hovv many Articles is a Noun Substantiue declined?

A. With *one* *as*, *hic* *Magister* a Master, or vvitwo at the most: as, *hic* & *hic* *Parents*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjectiue?

A. Which cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adjectiue is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of an other word to make it plaine.

* Q. Shew me an example how.

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjectiue: for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good, but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put

THE POSING OF

some other word vnto its as, a good boy, a good house, or the like.

* Q. Haue you any specisll markes to knowe a Noun Adiectiue by?

A. Yes. If I may put this worde *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adiectiue; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adiectiue declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonuſ, bona, bonum*.

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hac levis, et hoc leve* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantiues are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Nounce Substantiue Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, or signifieth: Or vvhich belongeth but to one thing properly, as *Edwardus*, Edward; & so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue Common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, or citie, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My booke sets downe five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Numbers of Nounes.

* Numbers belong to all parts of Speech which are declined.

Q. How many *Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. Which is the Singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis* a stone; meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speaketh of moe then one: as, *Lapides*, stones.

THE DACCIDENCE.

3

Cases of Nounes.

* Q. **V** What is a Case?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Sixe in either Number ; that is, sixe in the Singular, & sixe in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Datius, Accusatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. How may these Cases be knowne asunder?

A. * The Nominatiue and Accusatiue by their places, the other by their signes.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It vsually commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answeare?

A. To the question *who*, or *what* : as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answeare is in the Nominatiue case: as, *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitiue case?

A. Of.

Q. To what question doth it answeare?

A. To the question *whose*, or *wherof*:] as, if it be asked, Whose learning is it; The answer is in the Genitiue case, *Doctrina Magistris*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Datius case?

A. *To*, and sometime *for*.

Q. To what question doth it answeare?

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what* : as, if it be asked, To whom doe you give a booke; the answeare is in the Datius case, thus: *Do librum Magistro*, I give a booke to the Master.

Q. How knowe you the Accusatiue case?

* They may be knowne in the Latine, for most part, by the terminations of the Declensions.

THE POSING OF

A. It followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it ansuvere?

A. To the question *urum, pr urar*: as, if the Schollar be asked, Whom doe you loue; he answereth in the Accusatiue case thus: *Amo Magistrum, I loue the Master.*

Q. How knowe you the Vocatiue case?

A. By calling or speking to: as, *ô Magister, ô Master.*

Q. How knowe you the Ablatiue case?

A. Either by Prepositions seruynge to the Ablatiue case, being ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. Which are the signes of the Ablatiue case?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by, and then, after* the Comparative degree.

Articles.

Q. What followeth next after cases?

A. Articles.

* Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three. *Hic, hac, hoc.*

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoune.

Q. Decline them altogether.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic, hac, hoc.* Gen. *Huius.* Dat. *Hic.*

&c. and so forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them severally, each Article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Singul. Nom. *Hic.* Gen. *Huius.* Dat. *Hic.* Accus. *Hunc.*

Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *Hoc.* Plur. Nom. *Hi.* Gen. *Hornis.* Dat. *His.*

Accus. *Hos.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *His.*

Q. Decline *Hac.*

A. Sing. *Hac, huius, hnic, hanc, hac.* Plur. *Hac, horum, his,* has. *bis.*

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, hnic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hac, horum, his,* *hac, bis.*

* Q. Why

* Q. Why are they set heare before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nounes in every Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hoc, hic.*

A. When it is vsed as a Pronoune, it signifieth *this*: but whē it is declined vwith a Noun, it is onely an Article, like as it is taken heare, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nounes.

* Q. **W**Hat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the sex.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference vvhervy a vword is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seauen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir* a man.

* Q. What doth it belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hec*: as, *hec mulier* a woman.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or flicies, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*; as, *hoc saxum* a stome.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. It belongeth properly to wordes vvhich signifie neither he nor shee.

Q. What

THE POSING OFT

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hec*.

*Q. What belongeth it to?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both male and female; that is, both hee and shee.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hec*, and *hoc*.

*Q. What belongs it to?

A. Onely to Adiectiues.

Q. What Article hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic* or *hec*, as we will: as, *hic vel hec dies a day*.

*Q. What doth it belong to?

A. To such living creatures in which the kind is vnowne; whether they be hee or shee.] As a snaile, a snake, &c. Also to some livelesse things, as a day, a chanell, and the like.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kinds are signified] that is, both hee and shee. In names of foules, fishes, and wilde beastes: as, *Hic passer*, a sparroy, either the cock or the henne, *hec aquila* an Eagle, both hee and shee: *hoc talem a herring*, both milter and spauner.

*Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No; it is not properly a Gender, nor hath any proper Article.

*Q. You said, that your booke did make seauen Genders: are there not seauen simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other foure are compounded or made of these three.

The Declensions of Nounes.

Q. What follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

*Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A varying of a word into cases, or the varying & changing of the first name of a word, into diuers other endings, called cases.

Q. How

THE ACCIDENCE.

5

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. Five.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiv case singular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Genitiv case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How the Dative?

A. *In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. Musa.

* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This and all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

Q. Decline Musa, and giue the English with it in euery case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hac musa* a song.

Gen. *huius musa* of a song.

Dat. *huius musa* to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam* the song.

Vocat. *o musa o* song.

Ablat. *ab hac musa* from a song.

Plural. Nom. *ha musae* songs.

Gen. *huius musarum* of songs.

Dat. *huius musis* to songs.

Accus. *hac musas* the songs.

Vocat. *o musae o* songs.

Ablat. *ab his musis* from songs.

Q. Why doe you giue a, for the signe of the Nominatiue case; and the, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serue heereunto.

Q. Give me the signes by themselfes to decline any wyord

by. *huius* word, *huius* thing, *huius* person, *huius* day, &c.

A. *A, of, to, the, o, from or fro.*

* The rest of the terminations both in this and all other declensions, may be pos'd thus by the Accidence.



Make your
schollar per-
fect in this
kind of declin-
ing of Nounes
and conuga-
ting Verbes, &c
you shall soone
find the bene-
fit of it aboue
that which you
will imagine.



C.

Q. De-

THE POSING OF

Q. Decline *Musa* with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *musa*: to a song, *muset* the song, *musat*: ô song, ô *musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *muse*: of songs, *musrum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: ô songs, *musa*: from songs, *ab his musis*.



*Q. Why doe you decline them so?

A. Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latin speedily: and giuing Latin to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

*Q. Doe your Datives and Ablatrices plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in this Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *qua*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as *Deabus*, *mulibus*: not *deis*, *mulis*.

For other questions concerning the Declensions, because they are very many, and ouer-hard for children, I take it much better for the Teachers, to shewe them their schollars out of the Latin rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollars shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Authors, then either to trouble their memories or margets with them.

b. This is onlie to be vnderstood of Nounes of the second Declension, for in the fourth, *manus* makes ô *mannus*.

The second Declension.

Q. How endsthe Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *i*.

Q. Howv the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you declined *Musa*: that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen. *Huiusmagistri*, of a master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominatiue?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *ui*.

b. Q. When the Nominatiue endeth in *us*, how must the Vocatiue end?

A. In

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, ô *Domine*.

Q. Do all words in *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Déus* that makes *ó Déus*, and *Filius* that makes *ó Fili*.

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ins*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *i*: as, *Georgius*, ô *Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulcus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*: for *agnus*, makes *agne*, *vel agnus* in the Vocative case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gender declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, & the Vocative.

Q. And how doe these 3. cases end in the plurall number?

A. In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both waies, as you did *Musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a kingdome. So, a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdom, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. Yes: onely *ambo* & *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Dative and Ablatiue in *bus*; as *ambabus*, *ambabus*, *ambabus*, not *ambis*.

Q. Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *ambe*, both Feminines: *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

a Heere decli-
ning of Latin
before may
suffice: and si
in Adjectiues.

The third Declension.

Thomast

Q. How endsthe Genitiue case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the 3. Declension, declined as C 2. before

THE POSING OF

before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *bic lapis* a stone.
Gen. *binius lapidis* of a stone, &c.
So, Nom. *bic et bac Parenſ*, a father or mother.
Gen. *binius Parentis* of a father or mother, &c.
Thus againe English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension?
A. In *us*.
Q. Giue an example.
A. Sing. Nom. *bac manus*, a hand, &c.

The fift Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the fift Declension?
A. In *ei*.
Q. Giue an example.
A. Sing. Nom. *bic meridies*, a noone-time of the day, &c.
Q. Of what Gender are all Nounes of the fift Declension?
A. Of the feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.
Q. Shew mee how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.
* A. Of the fift in a diphthong: as, *Muse*.
The second in *i*: as, *Magistris*.
The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.
The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.
The fift in *ei*: as, *meridiei*.

Q. Shew mee how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the fift, in a diphthong: as, *Muse*.
The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

The

* These may be made perfect by continuall posing each way.

THE ACCIDENCE.

7

The third in *i* : as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ii* : as, *Manni*.

The fifth in *ei* : as, *Meridie*.

The Accusatiue case singular

Of the first in *am* : as, *Musam*.

The second in *um* : as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or *im* : as, *Lapidem*, *stimum*.

The fourth in *um* : as, *Manum*.

The fifth in *em* : as, *Meridem*.

The Vocatiue for the most part like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue case singular

Of the first in *a* : as, *Musa*.

The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.

The third in *e* or *i* : as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u* : as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *e* : as, *Meridie*.

The Nominatiue case plurall

Of the first in a diphthong : as, *Musa*.

The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.

The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *es* : as, *Meridies*.

The Genitatiue case plurall

Of the first in *arum* : as, *Musarum*.

The second in *orum* : as, *Magistrorum*.

The third in *um*, or *ium* : as, *Lapidum*, *tristium*.

The fourth in *uum* : as, *Manuum*.

The fifth in *erum* : as, *Meridierum*.

The Datiue case Plurall

Of the first in *is* : as, *Musis*.

The second in *is* : as, *Magistris*.

The third in *bis* : as, *Lapidibus*.

The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus* : as, *manibus*, *arcubus*.

The fifth in *ebus* : as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accusatiue case plurall

Of the first in *as* : as, *Musas*.

The second in *os* : as, *Magistros*.

The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.

THE POSING OF

The fourth in *us*: as, *mannus*.

The fift in *es*: as, *meridies*.

The Vocative plurall, is euer like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue plurall, is euer the same with the Datiue.


Schollars being made perfect in these terminations, wil soone grow to readinesse in giuing any case of a Noun, & keeping them most surely.

Q. Giue mee shortly the terminations alone, in euerie case together.

A. Of the Genitiue case singular, *a, i, is, us, ei*.

Of the Datiue, *a, o, i, ii, ei*.

Of the Accusatiue, *am, um, em, am, em*.

Of the Ablatiue, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominatiue plurall, *e, i, es, us, es*.

Gen. *arum, orum, um* or *ium, um, erum*.

Datiu. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus*.

Accusat. *as, os, es, us, es*.

Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus*.

* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominatiue cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

b Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greeke, or of other strange tongues.

A. Not certaine: b yet these are the most vsuall in wordes which are merely Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first, endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r*, *us*, or *um*. Of the third, in *i*, *o*, *r*, *s*, *x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fift, in *es*.

The Declining of Adiectiues.

Q. Now that wee haue done with Noun Substantiues, what are we to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, & Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations, that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

* How knowe you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The

F. THE ACCIDENCE.

8

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, is *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

*Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any case, as *Abla. Bonus*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

Q. How decline you *Bonus* with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonū*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good Masculine: *bone*, of a good Feminine: *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adjectives of 3. terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like? A. Like *unus, a, um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the pluriall number?

A. No: except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Genit. case singular in *ius*, & the Dative in *i*?

A. *Totus, solus*, and also *ullus, alius, alter, uter* and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: sauing that the five last, that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative case: & *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

*Q. Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonū*, is declined like *Regnū*.

*Q. Which do you call Adiectives of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in every case, to express their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hac et hoc Felix*. Gen. *huius, fælicis*, &c. *Hic et hac tristis, & hoc triste*.

*Of what Declension are all Nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

*Q. What

Adjectives ending in *us, er, or ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus, veteris*, ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester* & his fellowes: with *cicur, cicuris*, in *ur*: and these following which are declined like *unus*.

THE POSING OF

*Q. What Genders are Adjectiues of three Articles of?

A. Of the Common of three.

*Q. If they haue but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Trifis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Trifis*, is the Masculine & Feminine Gender: the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

*Q. What are all such Adjectiues of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominative case, as *felix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *felix*. If they haue two, like *trifis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *trifis*.

Comparisons of Nounes

Adjectiues.

Some Substantiues are compared but only by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectiues, and Aduerbs comming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectiues, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared therupon.

Q. What else belongs to a Nounes besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

*Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nounes?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to Adjectiues.

Q. May all Adjectiues be compared?

A. No: none but onely such, whose signification may increase or be diminished.

*Q. What is it to increase or be diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So back againe; hardest, harder, hard.

*Q. What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word that altereth the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three:

THE ACCIDENCE.

9

A. Three: the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Positive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excess.

Q. What meane you by A thing absolutely, without excess?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without beeing compared, or without hauing respect to any other: as, *Durus* hard.

^a The Positive is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

Q. What call you the Comparative?

A. The Comparative is that which somewhat exceedeth the Positive in signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The Comparative is a word drawne from the Positive, wherein the signification of the Positive is somewhat increased, or made more: as, *Durior* harder, or more hard; *minor*, lesse, or more little.

*Q. What is the signe of the Comparative degree?

A. *More*: either beeing set downe, or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine & Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

*Q. Shevv mee how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiv case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*. So the Comparative degree, is *hic et hac durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positive to the highest: so that onething beeing compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by put-

D.

ting

THE POSING ~~OF~~

ting to it the letter *s*, and the vword *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

*Q. How do you compare the three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case and every Gender; I meane each Gender in every Case together: as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus, durior, durissimus.*
 { *Dura, durior, durissima.*
 { *Durum, durius, durissimum.*

Genit. { *Duri, durioris, durissimi.*
 { *Dura, durioris, durissima.*
 { *Durum, durius, durissimum.*

This

This Table heedfully obserued, vwill
teach presently to forme Comparisons, by
declining all three degrees
together. 10

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hac	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Dura,	durioris,	durissima.
	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
	Huic	Dura,	duriori,	durissima.
	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	duriorem,	durissimum,
	Hanc	Duram,	duriorem,	durissimam,
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Felix,	fælicior,	fælicissimus.
	Hac	Felix,	fælicior,	fælicissima.
	Hoc	Felix,	fælicius,	fælicissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissima.
	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hac	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste,	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissima.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.

THE POSING OF NOUNS

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foute exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Of Nounes which haue no Comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

b. All other irregular comparisons may bee
much better

shewed the
schollars out of
the Latin rules,
as they shall
haue vse of the
then heere to
trouble them,
or the booke
with them.

A. b My booke names fwe: *Bonus, malus, magnus, par-*
vus, and multus.

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. *Bonus, melior, optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, me-*
lius, optimum. Gen. Boni, melioris, optimi: bona, melioris, opti-
ma: boni, melioris, optimi, &c.

So *Malus, peior, pessimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception?

A. Of Positives ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positive end in *r*, how must the Superlative be
formed?

A. Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as *Pul-*
cher, pulcherrimus.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Of sixe Adjectives ending in *lis*.

Q. How doe they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into *limus*, with a double *l*, and not in-
to *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those sixe?

A. *Humilis humble, similis like, facilis easie, gracilis slen-*
*der, agilis nimble, docilis apto learne: for, wee say, *Humilis**

humillimus, and not *bumilissimus*.

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the
Superlative?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they formethe Superlative, by putting to *s*, and
simus, to the first case of the Positive, ending in *i*; as *utili, util-*
lissimus: as before.

Q. What is your last exception?

A. Of

A. Of such Adjectiues as haue a vowel cōming before us: as, *Pius, Assiduus, Idonens.*

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Adverbs, *Magis* more, and *maxime* most; putting to *magis* in steed of the Comparative degree, & *maxime* in steede of the Superlatiue:] so declining the three degrees together, as before in every Case and Gender in order: as *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as we cannot say wel, *Pius, piior, &c.*

Of a Pronoune.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoune.

b Pronounes supply the place of Nounes, and haue for most part the nature of Nounes.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. *b* A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

* Q. Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath beene vettered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronounes are there?

A. *c* Fifteene: as, *Ego, tu, sui, &c.*

c There are but 15. Pronounes properly, the rest are cōpounded of them, or added to them.

Q. Haue all Pronounes all the cases?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not some other be added to them?

A. Yes: three compound Pronounes, *Egomet, tute, idem:* and also *Qui, que, quod.*

* Q. Whereof are these three compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem*, of *is* and *demum*.

THE POSING OF

* Q. How many kind of Pronoues have you generally?
A. Two: Pronoue Substantiues, & Pronoue Adiectiues.

* Q. How many Pronoue Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your booke diuidethe Pronoues?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoue Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.*

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first vvordes, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of them called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic, ille, iste, is*, with *idem* and *qui* joyned to them.

Q. Why are these sixe called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

* Q. Can *Hic, ille, iste, and is*, be both demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes; in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of these is most specially called a Relatiue?

A. *Qui.*

Q. How many Pronoue Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seauen: *Mens, tuus, suis, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.*

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri*; the Genitiue cases of *Ego, tu, sui*.

* Shew mee how.

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitiue case of *Ego*: *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitiue case of *tu*: *suis* of *sui*: *nostras* of *nostri*, the Genitiue

Qui, of some
Grammarians
is taken for a
Noun.

Genitius case plurall of *ego*: *vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitius case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

A. Two: Possessives, and Gentiles.

These follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My booke names fise: Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noune, Declension and Person.

* Q. How will you knowe the Genders in Pronoune Substantiues; as, in *Ego, tu, suis*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderstood to be of that Gender, vvhervof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or vvhervof they are spoken.

* Q. As howv?

A. If they be referred to a vword of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine: if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego* vnderstood of a man, or anie thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a vwoman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you knowe the Genders in Pronoune Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noune Adiectiues.

Declensions of Pronounes.

Q. How many Declensions are there of a Pronoune?

A. Foure.

* Q. Howvwill you knowe what Declension euery Pronoune is?

A. By the ending of the Genitius case singular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Gue me the terminations of the Genitius case singular of each Declension.

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *is*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius*: *Qui, cuius*:

The

THE POSING OF

The third in *i, a, i*, like Adjectives of 3. terminations; as,
Mei, mea, mei.

The fourth in *atis*; as, *Nostras, nostratis.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego I, mei of me, mibi to me, me mee, à me from me.*

Nos vvec, nostrum vel nostri of us, nobis to us, nos us, à nobis, from vs.

So, English first. *I ego, of me, &c. Tu thou, tui of thee, &c. Sui of himselfe, or of themselues. Sibi to himselfe, or to the selues, &c.*

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath; for it vwanteth the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Sixe: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum. Gen. unius.*

Q. Do they all make their Genitiue in *ihs*, like *unus*?

A. No: these three, *Hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitiue in *jus: as huius, eius, cuius.*

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing that *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusatiue case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a seuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these, Latine and English together, and first *iste.*

A. *Iste that Masculine, ista that Feminine, istud that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. istius of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.*

So, *is he, ea shee, id that thing.*

Qui vvhich Masculine: qua which Feminine: quod vvhich Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

THE ACCIDENCE.

13

* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablatiue case of Qui, Ablat. quo, qua, quo vel qui?

A. Because Qui, in the Ablatiue case is of all Genders, and may be put for quo, qua, or que.

Q. How are Quis and Quid declined?

A. a As qui, qua, quod: putting quis before qui, and quid after quod, thus;

Nom. Quis vel qui, qua, quod vel quid. Gen. cuius, &c.

So, Accul. Quem, quam, quod vel quid.

Q. How decline you Qui, quis?

A. Sing. Nom. { Quis quis, { Quicquid, { &c.

Note that when Qui is compounded, it makes qua for qua, both in the feminine singular, and Neuter plural: as, siqua, nequa: not neque.

* Q. What difference is there betwene quod and quid?

A. Quod requireth commonly a Substantiue, or Antecedent with it. Quid is alwaies a Substantiue of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Five: Mens, tuis, suis, noster, and vester.

* Q. What are these called?

A. Possessiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they signify a possession, or owing; as, Mens mine: tuis thine: suis his: noster ours: vester yours.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Like Bonis: except that mens makes mi, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocabiue case singular; and that tuis, suis, vester, haue no Vocabiue case at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: nostri and vestri.

Q. What are these called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or Nation; to some sect or faction: as, Nostras, ^b Of Gens, a Nation. one of our Country, or of our sect or side. Vestras, one of your country, sect, or side.

Q. But your booke adds Cuius: is it a Pronoune?

E.

A. No:

THE POSING OF

A. No: it is a Noun, and a Noun is a word which is used in all cases.

Arpinas of Arpinum, and Rennas of Renna, are so declined.

Q. Why is it declined here, being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras*, and *Vestras*; like as all other Nouns that be Gentiles haue: and because it comes of *Quis*, the Genitius case of *Qui*, *que*, *quod*.

Q. What signifieth *Quis*?

A. Of what country, or what country-man.

Q. What are these three declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue and Vocatiue case singular, they make as for *atis*.

Q. Shevv me hovv, by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic et hac Nostras*, *et hoc Nostrate*; for *hic* and *hac nostratis*, *et hoc nostrate*: the termination *atis* beeing dravvne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. What is the fist thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. Person.

* Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word, whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone or with others: as, *Ego*, *I*, *Nos*, *wee*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego*, and *nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu*, *thou*, *Vos*, *ye*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no more properly.

A. But

Q. But your booke saith, that euery Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderstood in every Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person vwith them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When vves say, *o puer*, *o boy*: we vnderstand, *o tu puer*, *o thou boy*.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *ille hee*, *illithey*.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All Nounes, Pronounes and Participle; except *Ego*, *nos*, *tu* and *vos*.

Q. But these three Relatiues, *ipso*, *idem* and *qui*, are sometime of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are ioyned with vwords of the first or second Person, expressed or vnderstood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

*Q. To vwhat end serue these Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our minde slyly vwhen wee speake of a-
nie person. More specially they serue for the forming of Verbes, vwherein they are euer expresse or vnderstood in euerie vword, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the
Latine Pro-
noune.

Of a Verbe.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with Mood & Tense, & betokeneth

THE POSING OF

kenerh the dooing, suffering, or beeing of anything.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or beeing.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo* I doe loue: suffering, as, *amor* I am loued: beeing, as, *sum* I am.

* Q. What is then the difference betweene a Noune and a Verbe?

A. A Noune signifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe signifieth the manner of the dooing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kind of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Personall, and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Personall?

A. A Verbe that hath Persons.

Q. What a Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuerte Persons: as, *I loue*, *thou louest*, *he loueth*, *we loue*, &c.

Q. What is an Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *it*: as, *Deseret* it becommeth.

Q. How many kindes of Personals are there?

A. Five: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How do these differ one from another?

A. Three vvaies: First, in termination or ending. Secondly, in signification. Thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How doe they differ in Termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *er*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue, and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *er*?

A. Passiues, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *possum*: with other compounds of them.

Q. How then ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What

Q. What doth it betoken or signify?

A. To doe: as, *am* I loue; or I doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Active be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting *to r*; as, of *Amo* I loue: put *to r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to be done: as, *Amor* I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Active?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting *away r*: as, of *Amor* take *away r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o*, or *m*: as, *Curro* I runne: *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Active *doe*: as, of *Curro* by putting *to r*, to make *curror*?

A. No: There is no such word as *curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometime Actiuely: that is, like an Active; as, *Curro* I runne: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Egredo*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it signify?

A. Either like an Active: as, *lognor*, I doe speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely, not Passiuely; as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signify?

A. Both Actiuely and Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Active, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common; as *Oscnor*, I kille, or am killed.

THE POSING OF

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common doe signifie Actiuely, or Passiuely?

A. By the construction. For if it bee construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as, *Osculor te* I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verb Passiue, it signifieth Passiuely: as, *Osculor a te* I am killed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verbe Common looke, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor osculo*.

* Q. But some of these kindes of Verbs are said to be Transitive, others Intransitive: how may I know which are Transitive, which Intransitive?

A. Those are Transitive whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sense in themselues: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Maister.

* What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the Question *whom*, or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say *Amo* I loue; another may aske *vvhom* or *vwhat* doe you loue; or else he vnderstands not your meaning.

Q. Which are Intransitives?

A. Such as haue an absolute or perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I runne, *Aegroto* I am sicke.

* Q. Of all the ffe kindes which are Transitives?

A. Actiues, Deponents and Commons signifying Actiuely, that is when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransitives?

A. Verbes Passiues, Neuters and Commons signifying Passiuely, that is, being construed as Passiues.

Moodes.

Q. You said that a Verbe was declined with Moodes and Tense: what is a Mood?

A. The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe

⁴ Or a Mood
is the manner

Verbe is uttered: as, in declaring, commanding, willing, or
the like.

of speech vse
in signifying
the doing, suffe-
ring, or being
of any thing.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Sixe: the Indicative, Imperative, Optatiue, Potentiall,
Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

H. That vwhich onely sheweth a thing true or false: as, A-
mo, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* Dosthou
loue?

Q. What signe hath it?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

*Q. What signe hath it?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*; except in the second Per-
sons: where it is euidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. These signes; Would God, I pray God, or God grant.

Q. What hath it ioined with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant
I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, vwill, or ductie to doe any
thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, shoule, ought or could: as,
Amem, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Sub-
iunctiue, seeing they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerbe nor Coniunction ioi-
ned with it.

Q. How know you the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. It hath euermore some Coniunction ioined with it: or
some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, That,
if, when, whereas: as, *Cum amarem* when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. Because

THE POSING OF

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it ; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moodes?

A. No : save in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitive?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No : It hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative case.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To : as *Amare to loue*.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case betweene them, vwhat Mood must the latter be?

A. The Infinitive : as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerunds.

Q. What are there moreover belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why doethey belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood ; not making any difference of Number or Person.

Q. How many Gerunds are there?

A. Three : the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue : as, *Amarsi* of louing, or of beeing loued : *Amendo* in louing, or in beeing loued : *Amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. How

Q. How will you declinethese?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

b Some decline
these, Gen A-
mends, Accusat.
Amandum, Abl.
Amando.

But I take it
better to de-
cline them on-
ly, as they are
declined in the
Verbe.

Supines.

Q. How many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine?

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, for the most part, the signification of the Infinitive Moode of the Verbe Actiue: as, *Amatum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *u*, called the later Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Moode Passiue: as, *Amatu* to be loued.

*Q. What is a Tense?

A. *b*, The difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. *c*, Five: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

*Q. How may these be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. The time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Do*, *doest*, or *doth*, in the Actiue voice: and *am*, *are*, *art*, *is*, or *be*, in the Passiue.

Q. What speakest tho Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Actiue voice: and *was*, *were*, *were*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as *Amauis*, I haue loued.

F

Q. What

a It hath the
signification of
a Verbe Passiue,
when it comes
of a Verbe sig-
nifying Passiue-
ly: or when it
hath *iri*, the In-
finitive Moode
of *er*, joined
with it.

b The Tense
signifieth the
time wherein
any Person is
said to doe or
suffer any thing.

c There are
properly but
three Tenses
or times.

The *{*past,
present,
time *{*to come
Our booke di-
vides the
Pretertense or
time past, into
three. (viz.)

Preterimper-
fect tense, not
perfectly past:
Preterper-
fect tense, perfectly
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THE POSING OF

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it ; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

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A. No : saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No : It hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominaue case.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To : as *Amare* to loue.

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Gerunds.

Q. **W**HAT are there moreover belonging to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why doethey belong to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Mood ; not making any difference of Number or Person.

Q. How many Gerunds are there?

A. Three : the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue : as, *Amandi* of louing, or of beeing loued : *Amando* in louing, or in beeing loued : *Amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. How

Q. How will you declinethese?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

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Q. Why is that in *u*, called the later Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive: as, *Amatu* to be loued.

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A. *b*, The difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

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*Q. How may these be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. The time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe*, *doest*, or *dost*, in the Active voice: and *am*, *are*, *art*, *is*, or *be*, in the Passive.

Q. What speakest the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By *thise*, *did* or *didst*, in the Active voice: and *was*, *were*, *were*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as *Amavi*, I haue loued.

b Some decline these, Gen. *A-*
mands, *Accusat.*
Amandum, *Abl.*
Amando.

But I take it better to decline them only, as they are declined in the Verbe.

a It hath the signification of a Verbe Passive, when it comes of a Verbe signifying Passively: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *itum*, joined with it.

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any Person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

c There are properly but three Tenses or times.

The *{* past, present, time *{* to come Our booke di-
vides the Pretertense or time past, into three. (viz.)

Preterimper-
fect tense, not perfectly past:
Preterperfect tense, perfectly past.

THE POSING OF

Preterpluper-
fect tense more
then perfectly
past.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Hanc, hast or habet in the Actiue : hanc esse, hast esse,*
or habet esse, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that vwhich is more then perfectly past, or past a
longwhile since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had or hadst, in the Actiue ; had been, or hadst been, in the*
Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall or will in the Actiue ; shall be, or will be, in the Pas-*
sive.

* Q. Give me all the vvisual signes of the Actiue together.

A. b. *Doe or daeth ; did or didst ; bane, hast, or habet ; had or*
hadst ; shall or will.

* Q. Give me the vvisual signes of the Passiue.

A. *Am, be, is, are, art ; was, were, wert ; hanc, been, had been,*
shall or will be.

b The principall
signes ;
Doe, did, have,
had, shall or
will.

Persons.

* Q. **VV** What is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Every severall word, in every Mood & Tense :
except the Infinitive Mood ; which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune, is
vnderstood in every one of them : as, *Amo I loue*, is as much
as ego amo ; *amas thou louest*, as much as *tu amas* ; *amet hec*
loueth, as much as *ille amat* : and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verba Personals, there are three in either Number ;
like as in the Pronoune.

* Q. Hath every Mood and Tense, three Persons in either
Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs ; except that the Imperatiue Mood
wants.

wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes, signify who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth anything. The Persons in Verbes signify, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Maister teacheth: *Magister* is the Person of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

Coniugations.

* Q. What is a Coniugation?

A. The varying of a Verb according to Moods, Tenses and Persons.

Q. How many Coniugations haue Verbs?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their severall vowels, which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Coniugation to knowe it by?

A. A long, before *re*, and *ris*: as, *amāre*, *amāris*.

Q. What of the second?

A. E long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *Docēre*, *docēris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. E short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *Legere*, *lēgeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. I long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *Audire*, *audīris*.

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris* vwhich you speake of?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice: as, *Amo*, *amāre*, *amāui*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the second Person Passive; that is, in the second vword in declining a Verbe Passive: as, *Amor*, *amāris*.

THE POSING OF

Of declining and Conjugating Verbes.


a Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsting of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preter perfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode: the Present tense of the Infinitius Moode: the Gerunds, Supines and Particples, belon- ging to that Verbe and voice.

b Forming or Conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varyng the first word of the Verbe, into sundry other words com- ming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moodes.

Q. **T**HAT you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy help to attaine the Latine tongue) what must you doe?

A. I must learn to bee very perfect in a declining and conjugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline, and Conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Feoure: according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voices are these examples b formed?

A. In two: Actiue, and Passiue. All Verbs in *o*, are formed like *Amo, Docco, Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbs in *or*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Auditor*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Particples, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of this perfect readinesse, in declining and Conjugating?

A. To be able as in the Noun, to give either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Moode, Tense, and Person: and thereby to bee able to proceede most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in al the Persons, thorough each Mood and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to runne the Terminations of every Tense and Person, in my minde; together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Moode, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giu.

A. Giue it in the second Person.

Q. Shew mee an example hereof: and first of saying the the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amaui* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperative second Person, *Ama* amao loue thou.

Optative *utinam* Amem grant I loue. &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *Amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But let me heare how you runne the Terminations: as, in *Amo*.

A. *O*, *as*, *at*, *amus*, *atis*, *ant*. So in *Amabam*, *bam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must run in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English; I, thou, he, we, ye and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembraunce, or running in your minde, the terminations & signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you be asked any Person which you cannot tel, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remembraunce I had taught *docueram*: and so running in my minde, *ram*, *ras*, *rat*, *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*; and withall I, thou, he, we, ye, they; I finde *docueramus* we had taught.

*Q. Giue mee the first Persons of those Tenses, vvhich come one of another: and first which come of the Present tense.

THE POSING OF

A. Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.

*Q. Give those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. Amavi, amaveram, amaverim, amavero, amassissem, amavis-

isse.

Q. Rehearse them togither as they stand in the booke.

A. Amo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amabo; Ama, am-
to; Amem, amarem, amaverim, amassissem, amavero, amare,
amavisse.

Q. Rehearse them Actiuelly, and Passiuelly togither, as they stand in order.

A. Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaveram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.

Imper. second Person, Ama amato, amare amator.

Optar. Potentiall and Subiunctiue, Amem amer, amarem amarer, amaverim amatus sum vel fuerim, amassissem amatus es-
sem vel fuisssem, amavero amatus ero vel fuerero.

Infiniue, Amare amari; amavisse, amatum esse vel fu-
isse.

Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum effici.

Amandi, amando, amandum; Amatum, amatu; amans, a-
matus, amaturus, amandus.

*Q. Give the terminations of the first Persons of the Actiue voice alone.

A. O, bam, i, ram, bo or am. Em or am, rem, rim, sem,
ro.

Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Do, did, have, had, shall or will; as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Actiue and Passiue togither.

A. O or, bam bar, i sum vel $\begin{cases} \text{bo} \\ \text{fui} \end{cases}$ ker,
fui, ram eram vel fueram $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{ero} \end{cases}$ ar.

Em er $\begin{cases} \text{rem} \\ \text{am} \end{cases}$ rer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem effici vel fuisssem, ro
 $\begin{cases} \text{ar} \\ \text{ero} \end{cases}$ vel fuerero.

Infin. e, i: se esse vel fuisse.

*Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the severall Persons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Actiue end in o, am, em, im, or i:
the

Make these
terminations
exceeding per-
fect; all therest
will be soon got
ten and easily
kept by of re-
peating these
over thus.

the second in *as, er, is* or *thi*: the third in *ay, ey, is*: the first Plural in *mar*; the second in *tis*; the third in *nt*.

Q. How end the first Persons Passive?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er*; the second in *aris, eris, iris*; the third in *tar*; the first Plural in *mar*; the second in *thar*; the third in *ntar*.

In the Present perfect tenses, Preterplus, and Future tenses Passive, the terminations are the same with the Tenses in *Sum, er, fum*, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keepe these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moodes, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Active and Passive together: as, asking, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amor*: he loueth, *amor*: he is loued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued, *amantur*, &c.

Of Sum and other Verbes out of rule.

Q. What rules haue you for Verbs ending in *m*?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They with most other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, are set down in the Latine Grammar by themselves: except (b) *At Sed. nunc. volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror*, which doe follow after. *et totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verb *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbs?

Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and

THE POSING OF

and also for that it is of perpetuall use.

How will you come to bee perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *amo, doceo, &c.* and so in *volo, nolo, malo*, and the rest of those Verbes out of rule: chiefly in beeing perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperf. and Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperf. tense?

A. *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make their Gerunds?

A. *b Eundi, eundo, eundum*; not *ienai*: *so queundi, queundo, queundum*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moodes & Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode.

A. Those which ende in *ram, rim, or ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i*, into *e* short: and then putting to *ram, rim, or ro*: as, of *Amaui*, are made *amaueram, amauerim, amauero*. Those which end in *sem, or se*, be formed of it onely by putting to *s* and *sem, or se*: as, of *Amaui, amauissim, amauisse*.

Q. We haue done with Verbes Personals: to come to Impersonals, how are they declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but onely formed

formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as, *Deletat, delectabat, &c.*

Q. What signes haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **V**HAT is your fourth part of speech, vvhich is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A part of speech derived of a Verbe, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of What is a Verbe Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part. Because it hath nothing of it selfe; but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth it take part of?

A. Part of a Noun; part of a Verbe; and part of both a Noun and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or severally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

*Q. With what, and how is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender; as a Noun Adjective.

Q. **b** How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know them?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their signification.

b There are two of the Active voice; as, the Participle of the Present, and the Future: two of the Passive; that is, the Participle of the Preter tense, and Future in *dus*.

THE POSING OF

Q. How endes the Latine of the Particp. of the Present tense?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*: as, *amans, docens*.

Q. How endes it in English?

A. In *ing*: as, *louing*.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: vnlesse the Latine ende also in *ans*, or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense formed of?

A. Of the Preter imperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bam*, turned in *ns*, is made *amans*; so, of *Auxiliabam, auxiliabam*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe; like the Infinitiue Moode, of the Actiue voice: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come, but Actiuely.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctu*, *docturus*.

Q. How endes the English of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *d, t, or n*: as, *loued, taught, slaine*.

Q. How endes his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*; as, *amatus loued, visus seen, vexus knit*.

Q. Doe all of them end eyther in *tus, sus, or xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *ius*.

*Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. The time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *si*: as, of *Leitus*, *le-*
itus.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive Moode of the Passiuic
voice: as, *Amandus* to be loved.

*Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come Passiuely.

Q. Of What is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis*, into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into
dus, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Actiuic
voice: and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence; *Legendis*
veteribus profici; In reading olde authours thou doest profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when
it signifieth Actiuely?

A. No. It is then rather an Adjectiuic Gerundiuic.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbs Actiuic & Neuters,
which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Fu-
ture in *rus*.

Q. But what if these lack the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the later Supine. As, of *Disco* is
only *discens*; without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbs Passiuic, whose Actiuic
haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense, and of the Future in
dus: as, of *Amor* commeth *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiuic want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Present tense should bee

THE POSING OF

formed of the later Supine which is wanting. As, of *Timetur*, is only *timendus*.

Q. What Particiles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense; another of the Preter-tense; and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior* commeth *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Particile of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it gouverne an Accusatiue case, as beeing a Verbe Transitive: as, *Loquor verbum*; *Loquer*, may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Particiles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Particiles: as, of *Largitor*, commeth *largi-ens*, *largisurus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are the Particiles of the Present tense declined?

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, *Nom. Hic*, *hic & hoc Amans*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Particiles of other Tenses declined?

Like Nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, *Nom. Amans, amata, amarum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

Of an Aduerbe.

Q. **W**hich is your fift part of speech; and the first of those which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe?

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech joined to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is vsually joined to Verbs, in speaking.

Q. May it not be joined vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in the place of Verbes, and some others; as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe joined to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification; that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

* Q. How?

A. By

A. By some circumstance of tyme, place, number, order, or the like, according to the seuerall kindes of Aduerbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like herevnto.

Q. Reheare the sorts of your Aduerbes.

A. Aduerbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Aduerbes, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbes of Tyme: as, *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *beri* yesterday: *perinde* the day before, *olim* in time past, *ali-* *quando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* heer, *istic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrise, *quater* four times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *de-* *inde* to conclude: *postremo* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cum* wherefore, *quare* where-
fore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what ende, *num* vvh-
ether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Hens* *hoe*, *ô* *hoe*: *edsum* *hoe* *syrrah*.

Of affirming: as, *Certe* surely, *naverily*, *profel* to truely,
sanè truely or doubtlesse, *scilicet* doubtlesse or truely, *sicut* be
itso, *est* to be itso.

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *band* not, *minime* no, *or in* no
wise, *ne* *quam* not, *or in* no wise, *ne* *quam* no, *or in* no
wise.

Of Swearing: as, *v^{er} Pol* in good-sooth, *ad pol* in good-
sooth, *Hercl* truely, *Medius*-*fidius* in faith or truth.

Of Exhorting: as, *Eis* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe
ye to, *agedum* well, goe to yet.

Of flattering: as, *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good-fellow-
ship, *amabo* of all loue.

Of forbidding: as, *Ne*, *no*, *not*.

Of wishing: as, *utinam* I would to God, *si* O that, *ô si* O if, *ô*
oh that.

Of gathering together: as, *Simul* together, *una* together,
pariter together, *non modo* not onely, *non solum* not onely.

*Scilicet q. scire
licet.*

*v^{er}. Pol by Pol-
lux. Ad pol by
the Temple of
Pollux.*

*Hercl by Her-
cules.*

*Medius fidius,
as Fidius the
son of Iupi-
ter, and God
of faithfulness*

*loue me; like
Me Hercl, as
Hercules shall*

help me.

Sodes q. si andes.

THE POSING OF

Of Parting : as, *seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *se-
gillatum* every one asunder or peculiarly, *vicasim* streete by
streete, or village by village.

Of Choosing : as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished : as, *Pene* almost, *in* almost, *prope*
nigh, or neer, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modo* almost.

Of Shewing : as, *En* behold, *Ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forsan* peraduenture, *forfir* an perad-
uenture, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be peraduenture.

Of Chance : as, *Forte* by chance, *fortuitò* by chance, or at
aduenture.

Of Likenelle : as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasias*, *cen* as, *tan-
quam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Qualitie : as, *Bene* well, *male* euilly, *doctè* learnedly, *for-
tier* valiantly.

Of Quantitie : as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum*
the lealt of all, *paullulum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all
or very much.

Of Comparison : as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quias*, *magis*
more, *minus* leesse, *maxime* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A Yes; certaine are : as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learn-
edly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortier* valiantly, *fortius*
more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propeneer*, *propius*
neerer, *proxime* the neerest of all.

*Q. Doe these forme the Comparative, and the Superla-
tive degree of their Positiv, as Adiectives doe?

A. No: they haue no Comparative, nor Superlativ degree,
of themselves; neither do forme any Comparison properly.

*Q. How then haue they these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectives of the
Comparative and Superlativ degree.

*Q. How do their Comparative & Superlativ degrees end?

A. Their Comparatives end in *us*; like the Neuter Gender
of the Adiective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlativs?

A. They ende for most part in *o*, like the Masuline Gender
of the Vocative case of their Adiective of the Superlativ
degree.

Aduerbes
comming of
Nouns which
are compared
irregularly, do
follow their
manner of
comparing:
as, *of Bonus*,
Melior, *optimus*,
is B: nè, melius,
optime.

degree. Of which they seeme to be formed: as, *Docte, doctiūs, doctissime.*

Q. Do not some Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes: some fewe which haue the terminacion of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocabative case, whereof they come: as, *Piutrum, potissimum.*

b Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Aduerbs: as, *recens, pro recepter, toruum for torue.*

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbs?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Aduerbs?

A. Easily. Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne, partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbs.

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them besides these in the booke, are Aduerbs of Quality, & doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, *wisely, learnedly.*

Q. How by their Latine?

A. They ende commonly in *e*, or *es*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them fro Nouns: as, *Docte, Doctiūs, doctissime.* Or els they ende in *er*: as, *Prudenter wisely.*

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Docte learnedly, doctiūs more learnedly, doctissime most learnedly. Fortiter valiantly, fortius more valiantly, fortissime most valiantly.*

Q. But haue you not some ending in *o*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantō by so much: & some also in im: as, furim the cuiishly, comming of the verbe furor.* But these haue their accents to know them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that joineth words & sentences together.

* Q. What is then the vse of Conjunctions?

A. To joine words and sentences.

Q. How

THE POSING OF

Q. How many kindes have you of them?

A. Twelue: Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Give me your Coniunctions, Latine and English together.

A. b Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoniam* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

Disjunctiues: as, *Aus* either, *ve* or, *or* either, *vel* either, *sive* either, *sine* either.

Discretiues: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *vero* but, *at* but, *est* but.

Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namque* for, *enim* for, *etiam* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

Exceptiues: as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *aliоquin* except that, or otherwise, *praterquam* except that.

Interrogatiues: as, *Newhether*, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *necne* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

Illatiues: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

Aduersatiues: as, *Et si* although, *quāquam* although, *quānus* although, *licet* although or albeit, *est* to be it so.

Redditius to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *atamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electiues: as, *Quām* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then

Diminutiues: as, *Salem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least wise.

Interrogatiues aske a question. Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something. Aduersatiues shew some diuersitie of things. Redditius answere to the Aduersatiues. For the order of the Conjunctions how they are to be placed, & other questions, see the Latine Conjunction.

Of a Preposition.

Q. **V**hich is your third part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech; either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometimes.

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is onely set before an other vword, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indictus* vndeclined.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases: or to serue to cases, as our booke hath it.

*Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. To three. Some to an Accusatiue, some to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirtie: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fifteen. *A*, *ab*, *ibi*, *from* or *fro* &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these four; *In* *sab*, *super*, and *sulter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *pones* and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after;

THE POSING OF

after, also cum and usque, sometimes: as, *recum, ad accidentem usque.*

* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions bee so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italem contra.*

Q. Can no Preposition serueto a Genitive Case?

A. Yes, *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word joined with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitive case, and bee set before *Tenus*: as, *Antium tenus, vpto the eares; gennum tenus, vpto the knees.*

Q. If Prepositions bee set alone without any case; whether are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbs: and so if they doe forme the degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those four which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which vvee may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to joyne them to the Accusatiue case, when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for Prepositions seruynge to the Accusatiue case, they vwill commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruynge to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in*, serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *to*, joined vwith the English: as, *in urbem*, into the Citie. Or, when it is put for *Erga* to-wards, *contra* against or *ad vnto*. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *sub* gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. When it is put for *Ad, per, or ante*; that is, when it signifieth *vnto*, *by*, *about* or *before*. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *vnto*, *beyond*. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue

* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these?

A. Yes. *b* The like; *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doethe same serue to any endes?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are never found alone, but onely in Composition, vse in reading compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbs: as, *Propri*, *proxime*.

b These haue commonly these significations or the like, which by *Am* about, *di* from &c. *dis* asunder, *re* backe or *againe*: *se* asunder: *con* together. *se* q. *seorsim*. *con*, *q. cum*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. What is your last part of speech?

A. **W** An Interjection.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some suddaine affecti-
on, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

Q. How many kindes of Interjections haue you?

A. So many as there are suddaine passions or motions of
the minde: as of mirth, sorrow, dread and the like: as they
are in my booke.

Q. Giue me the English of your Interjections; as you did
of Aduerbs and Coniunctions.

A. They are imperfect voices: and so haue no proper Eng-
lish words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome
of speech;

Somebe of Mirth: as *Emar* hey, *v&b* hey day.

Sorrow: as, *Hem* alas, *hei* alas.

Dread: as, *Atat* oh or out-alas.

Maruellung: as, *Papè* ô wonderfull!

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *v&b* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apagè* gethee gone, or fieaway.

Praising: as, *Euge* ô well done!

Scorning: as, *Hui* hoc alas.

Exclamation: as, *Prob Denim atque hominum fidem*. Oh the
faith of Gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Yawoc, malum* in a mischiefe.

THE POSING OF

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, ha*; *ha, ha*.

Calling: as, *Eho, eby, ho* Syrrah.

Silence: as, *An aub.*

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Ehax, vah, &c.*

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expresse such a suddaine passion.

* May not other perfect vvords also, bee made Interjections?

A. Yes: any part of speech may, but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoeuer they are vsed to expresse these suddaine motions of the minde: as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all good fellowship, *Pervi alasse*, are made Interjections and vndeclined.

* Q. May one vvord then be of diuers parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuerte signification; or in a diuers respect and consideration.

* Q. As how, for example?

A. As: *Cum* when, is an Aduerb of Tyme; *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causall; *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *cum* taken for this word *cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantiue and vndeclined.

* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantiue.

A. Yes: when it is taken for the vvord it selfe, or as for a word of Art. As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantiue: as, *Bonum manè* good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *Hoc manè inuariabile.*

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. **W**e haue done vwith the Introduction of the Eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight

eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English rules. What mean you by Construction?

A. The due joining, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech. Or the right joining of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the natural maner.

Q. How many things are to bee considered, for the right joining of words in Construction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concord of words.
2. The governing of words.

*Q. What mean you by Concords?

A. The agreements of words together, in some speciall Accidents or qualities: as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominatiue case, and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

*Q. Why must these sixe so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

*Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three later: that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue.

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

THE POSING OF

The first Concord.

Q. What is then your first Concord?

A. Between the Nominative case and the Verb.

Q. When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue moe Verbes then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes; three: first if the Verbe be of the Infinitive Moode, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *vt* that, *cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

* Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe com depend upon some other Verbe, being before them in naturall and due order of speech.

* Q. Must not the same course be taken, when a Latine is to be construed, or turned into English?

A. Yes: the very same; I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominative case, which is that which agreeith with it, both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominative case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answererth to the question, shal be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Give

Q. Giue me an example how.

A. *Venit rex?* Doth the King come? If you aske here, who commeth, the answere is the King, so the word *King*, is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwaies thus seeke out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbe Personals: except the Verbe be an Imper-
sonall, which will haue no Nominatiue case.

Q. And where must your Nominatiue case bee set, in ma-
king or construynge Larine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three. First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, when this signe, *orsbere*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Whare must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most viallly after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, *amas tu louest thou?* or *doest thou loue?*

Q. And what case must your casuall word be, which com-
meth next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question,
whom or what, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. VVhy doe you say commonly? Is there any excep-
tion?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case
after him to bee construed withall] for then it must bee such
case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, vige diligentia, &c.* Here
placere the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Datiue case;
and *vige* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accu-
satiue.

Q. What doth a Verbe personall agree with?

A. With his Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The

THE POSING OF

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the special example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus; *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number, & third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominatiue Case, which is the Singular Number, and third Person. And *negligitis* is the Plurall Number, and second Person, because it agreeeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

Q. Mith the Verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person, that the Nominatiue case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions, in the three rules following.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Nominatiue cases singular, having a Conjunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominatiue cases comming together, with a Conjunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, though all the Nominatiue cases bee of the singular Number, yet the Verbe must be the Plurall Number.

Q. But what if the Nominatiue cases be of diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: It must agree wjth the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the wwesthieſt Person?

A. The Nominatiue case of the firſt person, is more worthy then of the ſecond; and the ſecond more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your ſecond exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue Cases

Cases of divers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them; so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which comieth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominatiue cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitiue Mood of a Verbe &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casuall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitiue Mood, sometimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

*Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with cases.

Q. How can an Infinitiue Mood, or a whole sentence bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe? Can any word bee a Nominatiue case to the Verbe, but onely a Noun Substantiue?

A. Yea: a Noun Substantiue, or whatsoeuer is put in the place of a Noun Substantiue; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantiue?

A. Like Substantiues of the Neuter Gender vndeclined: as, *Hoc nihil inuariabile*: so, *Hoc dilucido surgere inuariabile*.

*Q. May not a Relatiue bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantiue or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

*A. And may not an Adjective also bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

A. Yes: but then it must bee an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, pur alone without a Substantiue, standing for a Substantiue.

*Q. What Number and Person must your Verbe be, when a whole

THE POSING OF

whole sentence, or a peecce of a sentence, are the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall bee the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it shall bee the Plurall Number, and third Person.

* Q. What if it bee a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: first a casuall word, vvhich is either a Substantiue, or a Relative; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a vvhole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or peece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitiue Mood. Fifthly, an Adverb with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselues, or whatsoeuer is put in steede of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe bee of the Infinitiue Mood, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No: It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in steede of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. **VV**Hat is your second Concord betwene?

A. Between the Substantiue & the Adiectiue.

Q. When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case:] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue; and the word or words answering to the question, shal bee the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree vvhith his Substantiue?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it

be

be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle?

A. Because all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature; except *Ego, tu, mihi*; and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noun Adjectives do.

Q. Is your Adjective always the same Case, Gender and Number, than the Substantive is?

A. No, not always; for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction Copulatiue comming betwene them, will haue an Adjective Plurall, which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender?

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender, is more worthy then the Substantive of the Feminine; and the Substantive of the Feminine, more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter: as, *Arcus et calami sunt bona*.

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective commeth betwene two Substantives of diuers Genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwaies a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitive Moode, an Adverb with a Genitiv case, or any word put for it selfe, may bee the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may bee the Nominal case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

THE POSING OF

* Q. What Case Gender and Number shall the Adiectiu be, when any of these are his Substantiu?

A. Such as in it, which standeth for his Substantiu, is accounted to be.

* Q. What if the Adiectiu haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one peice of a sentence,) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

The third Concord.

Q. **VV** What is the third Concord?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

Q. When you haue a Relative, what must you doe to finde out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who*, or *what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantiu or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relative?

A. No: all the same things may bee the Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiu to the Adiectiu.

Q. When any of these, except a Casual word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred

to worships or moe, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, vwhat part of speech is it then?

A. A Conjunction which in Latine is called *quod*, or *ut*, signifying that.

Q. Can a Relation be so made in Latine by *quod*, or *ut*, signifying that?

A. No: we may oftentimes elegantly leaue out both *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verbe into the Infinitive Moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come togither without any Conjunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; what Number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plural.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter, may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus et calamique frigisti, que* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender; though *Arcus & calamis* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. How many chiefe rules are there to knowe vwhat case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominative case be-

THE POSING OF

tweene the Relative and &c. And when there commeth a Nominative case, &c.

Q. When in making or contruynge Latine, there commeth no Nominative case betweene the Relative & the Verbe, what case must your Relative be?

A. The Nominative case to the Verbe, as it were a Noun Substantiue.

Q. But vwhen there comes a Nominative Case betweene the Relative and the Verbe, what case must the Relative be then?

A. Such case as the Verbe will have after him: that is, such case as any Noun Substantiue should be, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relative bee the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other vvords which have their cases, as the Relative hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues, and Indefinites: as, *Quis*, *uter*, *quale*, *quantis*, *quorum*, &c.

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantiues, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other vvords, whereof they are governed.

* Q. Doth a Substantiue never stand before the vvord whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is joined with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relative, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis*; *librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. But is the Relative alwaies governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantiue may be governed: as, sometimes of an Infinitiue Mood comming after

THE ACCIDENCE.

32

after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words according to my book; and in all things like unto the Substantive.

Q. But how can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting in stead of the Relative the same case of *Hic*, *hic*, *hic*; and so construing the Sentence.

Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word w^{ch}ich the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech do.

Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hic* in stead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in construing; *Nunc non est locus narrandi hic*; so *qua* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; yea, though they be of divers Numbers also.

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

Q. *W*ee haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now wee are to come to construction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?

A. At, When two Substantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order do these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for construction of Nounes Substantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Sevenly, of all such wordes as signifie Time, Space betweene Place. Proper names of places.

Eightly,

THE POSING OF

Eightly of Verbal Impersonals. Nintyly of Particples. Tenthly, of Adverbs. The eleventh, of Conjunctions. The twelvth, Prepositions. The thirteenth, inty. & Iij.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominative case, if the word doth ouercomen a Nominative case. Secondly, for the Genitivie. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusative. Fifith, for the Vocative.

* Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocative?

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Inflection. And also it may easly bee knownen, because when a ceturte will come to make any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How then will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitivie, Dative, or any other case?

A. First I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech, and to give every word his proper signification in English.

* Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you then seek out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is, whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitivie case after a Substantive, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitivie case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

* See

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence,
Virtutis comes inuidia. What must you doe here first?

First I construe it, thus; *Inuidia enuy [eft is] comes* a companion *virtutis* of virtue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construynge, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verbe; that is, *Sunt, forem, fio.*

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes*, going next before it in construynge, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue: When two Substantiues, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule; what order must you obserue in construynge of a sentence?

A. First I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there bee any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

For this Rule
see it more at
large in the
Grammar
schoole.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written vwith great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, vwhich is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in steede of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Moode, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: vvhich is commonly an Accusatiue case.

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes inuidia*. What must you doe here first?

Firſt I conſtrue it, thus; *Inuidia enuy [eft is] comes a companion virtutis of vertue*.

* Q. What caſe is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue caſe, gouerned of the Verbe *eft*, going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Nominatiue caſe after the Verbe; that is, *Sunt, forens, sio*.

* Q. What caſe is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue caſe, gouerned of the Subſtantiuſe *comes*, going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Genitiue caſe, after the Subſtantiuſe: When two Subſtantiuſes, &c.

* Q. Seeing you muſt conſtrue right before you can tell your rule; what order muſt you obſerue in conſtruing of a ſentencē? For this Rule ſee it more at large in the Grammar ſchoole.

A. Firſt I muſt reade diſtinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there bee any, with the meaſuring of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all ſuch words as are written with great letters; except the firſt word of every ſentencē, which is ever written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then muſt you take firſt?

A. A Vocatiue caſe if there be one, or whatſoever is in ſteed of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. I muſt ſeek out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue caſe; and eake firſt the Nominatiue caſe, or whatſoever is in ſteede of it; and that which hangeth of it, ſeruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatſoever words depend on it, ſeruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Moode, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such caſe as the Verbe properly gouernes: vvhich is commonly an Accuſatiue caſe.

THE POSING OF

* Q. What mult y cutake next?

A. All the Cases in order; first a Genitue, secondly a Datiue, lastly the Ablatiue.

Every Scholar should be able to repeate this Rule.

* Q. Give me the summe of this Rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue Case, and that which hangeth on it. Then the Verbe vwith the Infinitiue Moode, or Aduerbe. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe properly gouernes. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first the Genitue, secondly the Datiue, after the Ablatiue.

* Q. What if there been not all these kindes of vvords in a sentence?

* A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

b More shortly: It is oft altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Parti- tives, certaine Aduerbs and Conjunctiuncs. See Goclenius his Analisis. p. 9.

A. *b* It is often altered by vvords of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interjections, Aduerbes of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctiuncs. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Parti- tives, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quo- rius*, &c. Lastly, by such vvords as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other vvords depending vpon them in the later part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*; *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quoniam*, *et si*, *quamvis*, and the like.

* Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

A. Yes:

Special things to be obserued in construing.

A. Yes, these: first to marke well the principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case bee set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitiue Moode after another Moode; the Substantiue and Adjectiue bee construed together, except the Adjectiue doe gouerne some otherword, or haue some word joined vnto it, to which it palleth the signification; that the Preposition be joined wkh his case.

Q. Well, to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Fiue.

Q. Name the beginnings of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of the vword *Res*, is put with an Adjectiue, &c. 3. An Adjectiue in the Neuter Gender. 4. Words of any qualitie or property to the praise &c. 5. *Opus* and *Usum*, when they be Latine for neede.

Q. When two Substantiues come together betokening diuers things, what case shall the later be?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and vvhhy?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case, gouerned of *facundia*; because it is the later of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: if the Substantiues belong both to onething.

Q. What if they belong both to onething?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*, that is, thing, put with an Adjectiue, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*; and put the Adjectiue in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantiue.

THE POSING OF

Q. If an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, bee put alone without a Substantiue, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiuely or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put.

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nounes bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sum, forens, or fio, &c?*

A. In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitiue.

Q. *Opus* and *opus, vsus*, vvhene they signifie neede, vvhich case must they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. **H**ow many Generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitiue after the Adiectiue?

A. Fiue: Adiectiues that signifie desiring, Nounes Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectiues haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and the like?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes Partitives with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as these set down in the booke, and the like; vvhich case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answere?

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answere?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First if a question be asked by *Cuius*, *cuius*, *cuium*: Secondly, if it be asked by such a word, as in any gourne diuers cases: Thirdly, if I must answere by any of these Pronoune Possessiues; *Mens*, *thus*, *suis*, *noster*, *vester*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is, having after them the English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative degree, vwith this signe *then* or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

The Datiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. What Adiectiues gourne a Datiue Case?

A. **W**Hat Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit; likenesse, vnlikenesse; pleasure, submittting, or belonging to anything.

Q. What other Adiectiues?

A. Of the Passiue signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

These are set
downe more
shortly for the
more speedy
examining; as
being most
plaine of
themselves.

The Accusatiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. What Adiectiues gourne an Accusatiue case?

A. **W**Hat such as betoken the length, breadth or thicknesse of anything, vwill haue an Accusatiue Case, of such Nounes as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.

Q. Doe they euer gourne an Accusatiue Case?

A. No: sometimes an Ablatiue; and sometimes a Genitiue.

THE POSING OF

The Ablatiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. **V**What Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue Case?

A. Adiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting.

Q. Doetheſe alwaies gouerne an Ablatiue?

A. No: sometime a Genitiue.

Q. What other Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue case?

A. *Dignus, indignus, Pruditus, capius, contentus*, and ſuch like.

Q. What may theſe Adiectiues, *dignus, indignus* and *contentus*, haue in stead of their Ablatiue case?

A. An Infinitiue Mood.

Conſtructions of Pronouines.

Q. **V**What Cases doe Pronouines gouerne?

A. None at all.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronouines (These Genitiue cases of the Primitiues) teach?

A. It teacheth vwhen to vſe *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri*, the Genitiue cases of the Pronouine Primitiues, ſignifying of mee, of thee, &c. and vwhen to vſe *Mens, tuus, suis, noster and vester*, the Pronouine Posselliues, ſignifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When muſt *Mei, tui, sui*, the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, be vſed?

A. When ſuffering or the paſſion is ſignified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to ſuffer ſomething, or to haue ſomething done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor the loue *mei* of me*; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When

Q. When must *mens*, *tua*, *suis*, be vsed?

A. When doing or possession is signified:

Q. When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do or possesse something: as, *ars tua*, thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum*, and *vestrum* vsed?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Construction of the Verbe; and first
with the Nominatiue Case.

Q. **V**Hat Verbes haue a Nominatiue Case after
them?

A. *Sum*, *forem*, *fiō*, *existō*, and certaine Verbes Passiues of
calling: as, *Dicor*, *vocor*, *salutor*, *appellor*, *habeor*, *existimor*,
videor, and such like.

Q. Will these euer haue a Nominatiue case after them?

A. No: but vwhen they haue a Nominatiue case before
them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they haue such case after them, as they haue be-
fore them.

Q. What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as
Infinitiue Moodes haue commonly?

A. Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them: and so, hauing a Datiue before them, they haue a Datiue af-
ter them.

Q. What other Verbes haue such cases after them, as they
haue before them?

A. Verbes of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbes of Gesture?

A. Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your general rule, when the word going before
the Verb, & the word comming after the Verbe, belong both
to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one case. By this rule, And ge-
nerally when the word that goeth, &c.

THE POSING OF

The Genitue Case after the Verbe.

Q. **V**Hat Verbes require a Genitue Case after them?

A. The Verbe *sum*, vwhen it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, proprie, duetie or guise.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester* must bee the Nominative Case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, because they be Adjectives.

Q. What other Verbes require a Genitue case?

A. Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard.

Q. What Genitue case?

A. A Genitue case signifying the valewe.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitue case?

A. Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting or assailing.

Q. What Genitue case will they haue?

A. A Genitue case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of.

Q. May they haue no case else?

A. Yes: an Ablatiue case; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitue case?

A. *satago, miscreer, miscresto*.

Q. What case doe *Reminiscor, obliniscor, recordor* and *memins* require?

A. A Genitue; and sometime an Accusatiue.

The Datiue case after the Verbe.

Q. **W**Hat Verbs require a Datiue Case?

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitively;

A. Wha

THE ACCIDENCE.

37

Q. What is that, to be put acquisitively?

A. To bee put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbes after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbes do especially belong to the rule vvhich haue thus a Dative case?

A. Verbes which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fiftly, to command or shew. Sixtly, to trust. Seauenthly, to obey or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten or to bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* vvhich his compounds except *possum*, vvhich they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *bene* and *mala*. Eleuenthly, Verbes compounded vvhich these Prepositions, *Pre*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*, except *preco*, *prae-*
ninco, *praeedo*, *praecurro*, *praevertor*, which will haue an Accusative case.

Q. What case vwill *Sum* haue, vvhich it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative; what case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) haue a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative Case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, an other of the thing.

The Accusative case after the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes require an Accusative case?

A. Verbes Transitives.

* Q. What Verbes are those?

L

A. All

THE POSING OF

*Transitius quo-
rum actio transi-
tum in rem aliam.*

A. All Actives, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing palleth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselves.

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification.

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of asking, teaching and arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbes require an Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the vword that signifieth the instrument wherwith any thing is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the vword which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the vword which signifieth the price which any thing cost, be put into; after Verbes?

A. Into the Ablatiue.

Q. Must it be alwayes in the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: except in these Genitivies, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantum, tantidem, quatinus, quantilibet, quanticunque*.

* Q. What if these words be put with Substantives? what cases must they be?

A. The

A. The Ablatiue, according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are vsed after Verbes, of price, in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbs, *Carius* more deare, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *peius* worse.

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue Case properly?

A. Verbes of plenty, scarsenesse, filling, emptying, loading or vnloading.

Q. What other?

A. *Viar*, *fungor*, *potior*, *fruor*, *letor*, *gaud*, *dignor*, *muto*, *mu-* *communico*, *afficio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, *impertition*.

Q. What case will Verbes haue, which signifie receiuing, distance or taking away?

A. An Ablatiue case with one of these Prepositions; *A*, *ab*, *e*, *c*, *For*, *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablatiue Case bee turned into a Datiue?

A. Yes; after Verbes of taking away.

Q. What case vwill Verbes of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablatiue case.

Q. What Ablatiue case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoune Substantiue, be joined with a Participle, eyther expressed or vnderstood, and haueno other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablatiue case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute?

A. Without other government.

Q. By vwhat vwords may this Ablatiue Case bee resolued?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quamquam*, *postquam*.

THE POSING OF

Constructions of Verbes Passiues.

Q. **W**Hat Case vwill a Verbe Passiue haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue case vwith a Preposition, and sometime a Dative of the Doer.

Q. What meane you by a Dative of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, in stead of the Passiue?

A. Then the Dative or Ablatiue must bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

10

Gerunds.

Q. **W**Hat Case vwill Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The same Case as the Verbes vwhich they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. **W**Hen the English of the Infinitiue Mood Actiue, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noun Substantiues, *Studium*, *causa*, &c. what may it be fitly made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di*, be vsed after also?

A. After certaine Adiectiues.

The Gerund in *do*.

*So with any of these signes,
In, *with*, *throg*,
for, *from*, or *by*.

Q. **W**Hen you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe * of or *with*, *comming*

comming after a Noun Adjectiue; vwhat must it bee made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vised?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions; *a*, *ab*, *e*, *de*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. If you haue an English of the Infinitiue Mood, comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* vised after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad*, *ob*, *propter*, *inter*, *ante*.

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, Gerunds may vwhere it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the be turned into Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must* or *It behouereth*; what may Adjective Gerundiuers.

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, beeing set Im- personally joined vnto it.

Q. What Case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Datiue.

The Gerund in *dum* into the Genitiue case.

The Gerund in *do* into the Ablatiue.

The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusatiue.

Supines.

Q. What signification hath the first Supine?

A. The Actiue, signifying to doc.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Particples, which betoken moving to a place.

THE POSING OF

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

A. The signification of a Verbe Passiu.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adjectiu.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitiu Mood Passiu; that wee may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri* easie to be done.

The Tyme.

Q. **VV**Hat Case must Nounes be, vvhich betoken part of time?

A. Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusatiue.

* How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. But what case must Nounes be, which betoken continual terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusatiue; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continual terme of time?

A. By asking this question, How long.

Space of place.

Q. **VV**Hat case are Nounes put in, vvhich signific space, betweene place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusatiue; sometime in the Ablatiue.

A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatiues, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb signifying in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether

whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of a lesse place, as of a Citie or towne, of the first or second Declension, and singular Number; what case must it bee put in?

A. In the Genitiae.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These foure: *Humi, domi, militia, belli.*

* Q. What Adiectiues may be joined with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi, &c.*

A. Onely *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

* Q. If any other Adiectiues bee joined vnto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what case must it bee put?

A. In the Datiue, or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes; *Rus: as, yvce say, Rus or rure, at or in the coun-
try.*

Q. If your vword be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a citie or towne, and signifieth a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus, and rus.*

Q. From a place or by a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *Domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

Impersonals.

THE POSING OF

Impersonals.

Q. **W**Hether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nom-
native before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It*, or *there*.

Q. But vvhath if they haue neither of these signes before
them?

H. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the
Nominatiue case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What Cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue; some a Datiue; some an Accusatiue;
some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra* and *cuia*, the
Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must
be put in the Ablatiue case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. *Liber*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*,
sufficit, *vacat*, *accidit*, *conuenit*, *contingit*; with other like, set
downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat*, *decer*, *inuat*, *oportet*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Geni-
tiue?

A. Six: *Pænitet*, *tadet*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, *b* if they bee
formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases or person haue all Verbes Impersonals of
the Passiue voice, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is,

Interest, *q. in re*
est. *Refert*, *q. re*
fert.

a So certum *est*,
confert, *competit*,
conducit, *displi-*
cet, *dolet*, *euenit*,
nocet, *obest*, *pre-*
stat, *stat*, *refrat*,
benefit, *malefit*,
satisfit, *suprefit*.

b This is be-
sides the case
of the Doer.
So all Verbes
Passiues haue
the same case
of the thing
with the
Actiues.

an Ablitive vwith a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case always vdone with it?

A. No; many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Noun, what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verb Noun, may be fitly changed into the Im. personal in *our*.

Construction of Participles.

Q. **W**hat cases doe Participles govern?

A. **W**hich case is the Verbe that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many ways?

A. Four.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed vwith an other case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded vwith a Preposition, vwith which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are thus changed into Nounes, vhat are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases doe Participles govern, vwhen they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitive case?

THE POSING OF

Impersonals.

Q. **W**ether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nominative before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It, or there.*

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

H. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominative case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What Cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitue; some a Datue; some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitue case?

A. Three: *Interest, respert, and est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *cua*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must be put in the Ablatiue case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datue case?

A. *Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit*; with otherlike, set downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case only?

A. Foure: *Delectat, decet, inuitat, oportet*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitue?

A. Six: *Poenitet, taedet, miseret, miserescit, piget and pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, b. if they bee formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gourne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases or person haue all Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voice, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is,

Interest. q. in re
est. Refert. q. re
fert.

a So certum est,
confert, competit,
conducit, displi-
cet, dolet, enenit,
nocet, obest, pre-
stat, stat, restat,
benefit, malefit,
satisfit, superest.

b This is be-
sides the case
of the Doer.
So all Verbes
Passiues haue
the same case
of the thing
with the
Actiues.

THE ACCIDENCE.

41

an Ablative vwith a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Dooer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No : many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verbe Neuter, what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter, may bee fitly changed into the Im. personall in *mer.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. What cases doe Participles governe?

A. Such case as the Verbe that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many vways?

A. Fourc.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed vwith an other case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded vwith a Preposition, vwith which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are thus changed into Nounes, vwhat are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases doe Participles governe, vwhen they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitue case?

M

A. Ex of mrs.

THE POSING OF

A. *Exosus, perosus, persus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seeme to bee Particples of the Passiuue voice: yet they commonly haue the Actiuue signification, and doe governe an Accusatiue case.

These Particples, *Natus, pregnatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, haue properly an Ablatiue case.

* Q. Haue they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus*, and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo odious* to God, or hated of God.

Construction of Aduerbs.

Q. What Cases doe Aduerbs governe?

A. Some a Genitue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbs require a Genitue?

A. Aduerbs of Quantitie, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbs governe a Datiue case?

A. Certain Aduerbs derived of Nounes Adiectiues, which require a Datiue case: as, *Obuius*, derived of *obuius*, similiter of *similis*.

Q. Haue you not some Datiue cases of Noun Substantives, which are vsed Aduerbially; that is, made Aduerbs?

A. Yes, *Temporis, Lucis, vesperis*.

Q. What Aduerbs require an Accusatiue case?

A. Certaine vwhich come of Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue Case: as, *proprie, proprie*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions bee changed into Aduerbs?

A. Two: First vwhen they are set alone vwithout their case: Secondly, when they do forme all the degrees of comparison.

CON-

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. **V**hat cases doe Conjunctions gouerne ?
 A. They gouerne none, but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that ?

A. They joine together words in the same case.

Q. What Conjunctions doe couple like cases ?

A. All Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, and these four, *quam*, *nisi*, *preferquam*, *an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuers cases ?

A. Yes : in regard of a diuers construction.

Q. Do Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disjunctiues couple nothing else but cases ?

A. Yes : they commonly joine together like Moodes and Tenses.

Q. May they not joine together diuers Tenses ?

A. Yes : sometimes.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. **I**s the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe vwith his case ?

A. No : it is sometimes vnderstood ; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition vvere set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in* ?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbes require, vwhich are compounded with Prepositions ?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with ; or the same case vwhich their Preposition requires.

THE POSING OF

Constructions of Interjections.

Q. **W**hat Cases do Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominative case?

A. O.

Q. What a Dative?

A. *Hes*, and *Ueb*.

Q. What an Accusative?

A. a *Hes* and *prob*.

Q. What a Vocative?

A. *Prob*.

*Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yes: often.

Hes and *prob*
may sometime
have a Nomi-
native case.

THE

THE POSING OF THE Rules, called *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first
of proper Masculines.

Q. OW can you knowe vwhat Gender a
Noune is of?

A.  I haue certaine rules at *Propria quæ maribus*, which teach mee the Genders of
Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must looke according to the order of my Acci-
dence, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adiectiue: If it bee a
Substantiue, I haue my rule betweene *Propria quæ maribus*,
and *Adiectiua vnam, &c.*

Q. If it be a Substantiue, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common called an
Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a proper name, what must you looke for then?
A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that
is, to the he, or she.

Q. If it bee a proper name belonging to the male kinde,
what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuntur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or
which vvere wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are

THE POSING OF

the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines haue you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of heathenish Gods, men, flouds, mo-
neths, vvinds.

Proper feminines.

Q. If it bee a proper name, belonging to the female kinde, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria fæmineum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of Proper feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddeses, women, cities, countries, I-
lands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, *Sulmo* and *A-
gragas*. Three of the Neuter: as *Argos*, *Tyber*, *Preneste*: And
one both Masculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for these which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quadam.*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. But if your Noun be none of these proper names,
but some Appellatiue or common name: how
must you finde the Rule?

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast,
or fish, or some other more common name; all which haue
their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellatiua*

A. Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster* of the Masculine; and *Silva, suber, tibus, robur* and *acer* of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **V** Here is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam vulnerum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes?

A. *Omne quod ex it in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantiue vndeclined.

*Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neuter Gender?

A. All, but names of men & women: according to that rule of *Despauterius, Vmnenitrum ponet, hominum si propria tolleret.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiae case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicit Epicens quibus, &c. And, Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitiae case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharpe or flat; or as we may tearing it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitiae case, then in the Nominatiue: as, *virtus virintis.*

Q. How many special rules haue youto know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitiae case?

A. Three.

Q. Which

THE POSING OF

Q. Which be they?

A. The first : *Nomen non crescentis Genitius.*

Q. The second : *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitius sit, laba aucta sonet, &c.*

The third : *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitius sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **W**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule,
Nomen non crescentis?

A. Every Noun Substantiue common, not increasing in the Genitius case singular, is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er seu venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c?*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula Gracorum, &c.*

A. All Nounes of the first declension in Greeke beeing made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es* or *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, a*; *hic Athletes, a*, or *ablesa, a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item verres?*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula in er, seu venter, &c?*

A. Nounes

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er*, *or*, *or us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *bic venter ventris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes; *Fœminei Generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *or*, and *us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from Masculine *er*, &c. as, *Hac mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a figge. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and euery Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgas* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for doubtfulls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery compound Noun ending in *a*, being deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, beeing deriued of the Verbe *Gigno, &c.* so are *senex, auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. What is your second speciall Rule?

A. *A. Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

N

A. Euery

THE POSING OF

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen in nominis Genitio.*

Q. The second is, *Nomen in nominis Genitio, si Genitio fit genitio, &c.*

The third : *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitio fit genitio, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. What is the meaning of your first speciall Rule,
Nomen crescentis?

A. Every Noun Substantiuē common, not increasing in
the Genitue case singular, is the femininē Gender; except
those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter,
some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted,
not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er, sem venu-*
ter.

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a, &c.*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Mas-
culine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, &c.* a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula*
Gracorum, &c.

A. All Nounes of the first declension in Greeke beeing
made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es* or *a* are the Mas-
culine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, &c.* his Athletes, *a*, or *aribla, a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item*
verres?

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, na-*
salis, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula in er, sem venu-*
ter, &c.?

A. Nouna

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er*, *or*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitiae case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic ventre ventris, hic logos* *gi*, *hic annus* *i*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes; *Fæminei Generis sunt mater*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *or*, and *us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculin* *er*, &c. as, *Hac mater matris*, &c. so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a figge. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus*, &c.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitiae case; and euery Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, not increasing; also *bippomanes*, *cacoëthes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgas* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for doubtfulls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa*, *dama*, &c. so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitiae case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graiugena*, beeing deriued of the Verbe *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. What is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

N

A. Every

THE POSING OF

A. Every Noun Substantive common, increasing sharper or longer in the Genitive case is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharpe or long?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be listed v p in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long : as, *Virtus viri* ^u *ni* ^u *is*.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Foure : some vwords of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtful¹, some of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules haue you of *acuta*, or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: 1. *Mascula* dicuntur *monosyllaba*, &c. 2. *Mascula* sunt *etiam polysyllaba* in n. 3. *Mascula*, *iner*, *or*, & *os*.

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c?*

A. These Nouns of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sa!*, *sol*, &c.

Q What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllabica*, &c

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, beeing of moe syllables then one, and encresing long in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender : as, *Hic Acarnan, Ænis*. So all such wvords ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily thing : as *Leo, curculio*. So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Masculain er, or, &c. os, &c.*

So *of* long, are the Masculine Gender; as, *cretor*, *conditor*, *beros*, *ois*.
Sextans. *As* So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*, as
Quadrans. *As* *bidens*, with words compounded of *As*, *assis*: as *Dodrans*, *ste-
tric*, *tridens*, *semassis*, &c.
Tricent. *As* *mis*, *semassis*, &c.
Quincunx *vn-*
Septunx *cia.*
Dennx *As.* Q. Hauie you no exception from these two last rules?
Dextans. A. Yes: there are four words: except *u*, which are of the sa-

Q. Have you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes ; there are four words except, which are of the feminine Gender (as, *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *uxor*) by *Sunt multe
bre genus syren, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. Sunt Neutralia & hec monosyllaba, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of onesyllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel*. Also all vvords of moe syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital, alis, laquear*, &c. Onely *Halec* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hec vel hoc halec inuariabile*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. Sunt dubia hec, *python, scrobs*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These vvords increasing sharp are the Doubtful Gender: as, *Python, scrobs*, &c. So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. Sunt commune parens, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These vvords increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, auctor*, &c. And so the compounds of *frons*, as *bifrons*; vvith *custos* and the rest of the rule.

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third speciall Rule.

A. **G** *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui sit gravis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noune Substantiue common, increasing flatte or short in the Genitiue case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, pressed down flatte in pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis*.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

THE POSING OF

A. Four: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreasing short?

Two: *Feminei Generis* fit hyperdissyllabon in *do*; And *Graculain as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Feminei generis fit hyperdissyllabon, &c.*

A. Every Noun of moe syllables then two, ending in *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitue case (as, *Dulcedo dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago, compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of the second rule, *Gracula in as, vel in is &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, and increasing short in the Genitue case, are the feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaspis iaspidis*. So *pecus, udds, forfex, vis, supellex ilis*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est Neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short are the Neuter Gender.] So all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen, in ar, as iubar, in er, as iecur, in us, as onus, in pac as occiput*: Except *pellen* and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadauer, verber, &c.* and *pecus*, making *pecoris*.

Q. Giue the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short are the Doubtful Gender: as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Giue the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communi generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short: as, *vigil, vigilis, &c.*

THE

The generall Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. **W**Here begins your Rule for Adiectiues?

A. *Adiectiua unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *felix*. 2. for all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. for Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Substantiues. 5. for Adiectiues of a proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Felix*.

A. *Adiectiua unam dunt axat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adiectiues haue but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. hic, bac & hoc felix*.

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine & the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *hic & bac omnis & hoc omne*.

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminati-
ons, like *bonus, a, um*?

A. *At si tres variant voces, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacram*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectiues, which are de- Adiectiue
clined like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. *At*

THE POSING OF

A. *At sunt que flexu, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adjectives are almost Substantives by declining, yet Adjectives by nature and use: as, *Hic & bac pauper, Gen. huīus pauperis: so pauper, and the rest.*

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gen. der?

b *Dives opus, so-
pes depositum,
pauperis tugurij,
ubere solo, &c.*

A. Yes: b sometimes, but more seldom.

Q. Giue your rule for those which haue a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hec proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a speciall declining differing somewhat from all the examples in the Accidente.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus; *Hic campester, bac campestris, hoc campestre: or hic & bac campestris, & hoc campestre. Gen. huīus campestris.* In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis.*

Q. What is the meaning of the last rule, *Sunt que deficient, &c?*

A. That there are certaine other Adjectives which are Defectives: which shal be spoken of in an other place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

POSING.

POSING OF THE RVLES of the Heteroclits, called com- monly, *Qua Genus.*

Q. **H**AVE you not some other Nounes, of an other kinde of declining then these?

A. Yes: we hauesundry, in the rules which we call *Qua genus.*

Q. What are those Nounes rearmed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of an other maner of declining; that is, Nouns declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of them?

A. Three: *Variantia genus*, *defectiva*, *redundantia*: that is, such as changetheir Gender or Declining: Secondly, such as want some Case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouer-much in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Qua Genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. First these words, *Qua genus aut flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quaeunque noua-
to ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these words, *superantia*, do signifie those which redound or haue too much.

THE POSING OF

Heteroclit varying their Gender.

Q. **W**Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hec genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts haue you of these?

A. Sixe ; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular Neuter Plurall?

A. *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula fæmineis neutriss pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *supellec* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hac pergama, horum pergamorum: so hac supellec: Plur, hac supellectia.*

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Das prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum, and Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum. Plural, hi rastri vel bac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines only in the Plurall?

A. Sed audi: *hinc Endentatus calos, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Caenum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender, in the singular Number, and the Masculine ones in the Plurall: as, *Hec caelum, Plural. hi caeli caelum; sed hoc Argos, Plural. hi Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc Epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines only in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender, in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet Iuuenal hath *Baines* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines singular Neuters Plurall.

A. *Harmaribus danuv. &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus, Dindimus, Ismarus, Tariarus, Taygetus, Tanarus, Massicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibulus, iocus, locus, Auernus* are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. VVHere begin your rules for the Heteroclit, called Defectives?

A. Qua

THE POSING OF

Heteroclits varying their Gender.

Q. **W**here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hec genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts haue you of these?

A. Sixe ; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines only in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular Neuter Plurall?

A. *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula fæmineis neutrīs plurālia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamus, pergamī*; In the Plurall, *Hac pergama, horum pergamorū*: so *hac supellex*: Plur. *hac supellecīa*.

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Das prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These four words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum, and Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum. Plural. bi rastri vel bac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines only in the Plurall?

A. Sed audi: ~~neuteris~~ duntaxit *caelos*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Caēlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender, in the singular Number, and the Masculine ones, in the Plurall: as, *Hoc caēlum*, Plural. *hi caēli munūm*: so *hoc Argos*, Plural. *hi Argi*.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum* & *binc Epulum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines only in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender, in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet Iuuenal hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give mee the rule for Masculines singular Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hac maribus damus*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus*, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Tarcarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tenarus*, *Massicus*, *Gargarus*.

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus*, *iocus*, *locus*, *Auernus* are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. VV Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectives?

O

A. Qua

THE POSING OF

A. *Quae sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following are lame [or defective] in Number, or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set downe in your booke, before the rules or in the margins.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Vocative case: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatives Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall, Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular, Feminines wanting the Singular, Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. Which are those which you call Aptots?

A. **W**hich are those which you call Aptots? Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Quae nullum varians casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue no case, and are therefore called Aptots: As *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: So, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as *Cornu, genu*; In *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So also *Tempo, tot, quot*: and all Nounes, from three to a thousand.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. *Frugi* and *Tempo* both Singular and Plurall vndeclined; *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundredth (as *Quatuor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plurall Number vndeclined.

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *Fas*, & the rest of the Singular Number?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *hoc Fastinuariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*?

A. *Huc cornua inuariabile in Singulari;* Plural. *Hac cornua, borum cornuum, bis cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempo*.

A. Singul. and Plural, *Tempo inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plural Number?

A. Plur. *Tot inuariabile*: or *Hi, he & hac Tot invar. so Hi, & bac quatuor invar. &c.* This is the visual manner.

Monoptots.

Q. **W**hich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words are found only in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estne Monopraton, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words, *Noctu, natus, iussu, iniussu, aſſu, promptu, permiffu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Aſſu* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found only in the Accusatiue case Plurall.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

Ablat. *Noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. *Accus. has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. **V**hat words doe you call Diptots?

A. **V**Such as haue but two cases.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

THE POSING OF

A. These vwoords haue but onely two cases in the singulat number, *sors sorte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, ingeris ingere, verberis verberie, tantundem tantidem, impensis impete, vicem vice.* These haue two in the Plurall Number, *repetundarium repetundis, suppetie suppetas.*

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular Number, all the cases of the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: these fourre, *verberie, vicem, plus and ingerie.*

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. **VV**Hat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular Number.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectit, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words, *precis and opis*, haue but three in the Singular Number: as *precis, precens, prece; opis, opem, ope: frugis and distionis* want only the Nominatiue, and Vocatiue; and *vis* is seldom read in the *vis* commonly wanteth the Dative: but they all haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Giue your Rule for those which want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quareferunt, virqui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiuies, Indefinitis, and all Pronoues, besides *tu, mens, noster* and *nostras*, do lack the Vocatiue case.

Q. Giue your rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

Q. 200

A. *Propria*

A. *Propria cuncta nomes quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All proper names, names of graine [or corne] weight, herbes, moist things, metallis, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall Number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes haue the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names, but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, vvhen *Cato*nes are taken for vvhise men, such as *Cato* was; *Deci* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was; *Macena*-ses put for worthy Noble men, such as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Giue your rule of Neuters singular, vwanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. **Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

* *Hordea.*

This rule is set for an exception from *defrutum, rbus*, haue onely three like cases: that is, the *No-* *Propria cuncta minatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue*, in the Plurall Num- notes. ber.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordeum, Gen. hauius hordei. Plur. Nom. hec borden, Accus. borden, Voc. hordes.*

Q. Giue your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, ponius, limus, fimus,*

THE POSING OF

penus, sanguis, ether, & nemo (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. *Hath Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldom read in the Genitive, or Vocative: according to that rule of Despauterius; *Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numerique secundo. Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Faminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Feminines do commonly want the Plural Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, iussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, inuentus*. But *labes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fist Declension; except *res, species, facies, aries, and dies*, which haue all the Plurall Number.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desideria*, and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters wanting the Plurall Number, *Delicium, senium, latrum, cænum, salum, barathrum, virus, uitrum, viscum, penum, iustitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, balea, gelu, solum, iubar*.

Q. Give your Rules of Masculines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Mascula*

A. *Adfusca sunt ianum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *Manes, maiorum, ianum, liberi, antes, mensa*, being taken for an issue of blood, *tenures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Galy, Lecri* and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hac sunt feminæ generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number. *Exuvia, phalera, and so the rest. So plaga* signifying nets, with *valva, dimitia, nymphæ, latæ, and names of Cities* which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Thiba, Athene, and the like.*

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rorius bac primo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Maria, resqua, præcordia, iusta, arcta, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, tunabula, extra, effata, also the feasts of the heathenish Gods*: as *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclits, called Redundantia.

Q. Give your Rules for those words which redound, for which haue more in declining then Nounes haue commonly.

A. *Heo quæ luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Fiue. First, of such vwords as are of diuers terminations, declining & Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusative cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuers terminations, & some of them diuerse declinings in the same sense and Gender.

Fourthly,

THE POSING OF

Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension.
Fifthly, Adjectives of divers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender.

A. *Hoc quod luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantives haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *hic tonitrus hoc tonitru*, *hic clypeu*, *hoc clypeum*, *hic baculus hoc baculum*, *hic sensus hoc sensum*, *hic tignus hoc tignum*; *hoc tapetum ti*, *hoc tapere tis*, and *hic tapes* *etis*; *hic punctus hoc punctum*, *hoc sinape inuariabile hoc sinapis*, *hic sinus hoc sinum*, *hoc munda hoc mundum*, *hic viscus hec visum*, *hoc cornu inuariabile hoc cornum* and *hic cornus*, *hic even-
tus hoc eventum*, and many other like vnto them.

Q. Give your rule for those vvhich haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, vvhich they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the Latine, another of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther eris*. *Accus. hunc pan-
therem vel panthera*; *so crater, is*, *Accus. hunc craterem vel
cratera, cassida*, *Accus. hunc cassidem vel cassida*, *asher, a-
therem vel ashera*.

Q. May not other Substantives be made of the Greek Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: as, of *panthera* may be made *hec panthera pan-
thera*.

Q. Where is your Rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, and some of them

them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, *Hic Gibbus* is, and gibber eris, *hic encumis* vel *encumber* encumoris, *hic stipis* stipis, and *hic stipes* is, *hic vel hac cinis* cineris, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis* vel *vomer vomeris*, *hic scobs* is, *hic vel hac pulvis* vel *pulver eris*, *hic & hac pñ* *Hac pubes* is.

Q. What other vvords haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or* and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *bonos* *oris*, *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: *lo apes* and *apies*, *hoc plebs* and *plebie*, is.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this rule?

A. Yes: many comming of Greeke vvords: as, *hic Delphinis*, and *delphinus* is, *hic elephas* is and *elephantus* is, *hic congrus* vel *conger* is, *hic Meleagrus* vel *Meleager* is, *hic Teucrus* and *Teucer* is: so, many other like.

Q. Giue your Rule for thosevv which change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *ficus*, *colum*, *penns*, *cornus* (when it signifieth a Doggetree) *lacus* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hac laurus. Gen. lauri vel laurus, &c.* so therest.

Q. Where is your Rule for Adiectives of diuers declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectives which haue two manner of endings and declinings; and especially those which come

THE POSING OF &c.

of these words, *arma ingum*, *hermum*, *semum*, *clum*, *animu*,
limus, *frum*, *cora*, *bacillum*.

Q. How do these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comprising
of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like
tristis: as, *inermus*, *a*, *um*; and *hic* & *hic inermis* & *hoc
inermis*.

THE POSING OF THE Rules of the Verbes, called *As in Presente.*

Q.  **H**AT are the Rules of Verbs for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q.  **I**n what order are those rules of the Verbes placed?

A. **F**irst for the common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, for the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, for the Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, for the Supines of compound Verbes. Fifthly, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*. Sixthly, for Verbes having two Preterperfect tenses. Seauenthly, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter Passives. Eighthly, for Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, for Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. **F**or the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. **A**ccording to the order of the fourre Conjugations. First, for Verbes of the first Conjugation like *Amo*. Secondly, for Verbes of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*. Thirdly, for Verbes of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, for Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

THE POSING OF

Of the common Preterperfect tense of Simple Verbes of the first Conjugation.

Q. Giue your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*, of
the first Conjugation like *Amo*.

A. *Es in presenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Conjugation, hauing *as* in the
Present tense: as, *Amo, amas*, will haue *auis* in the Preterper-
fect tense like *amauis*: as, *No has, haui*; except *Iano, lanas*,
which makes *lani*, not *lanauis*; *su inno inni*, and *nexo, seco, neco,*
mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, vero, chico, which make
ui: as, *nexo as ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, statas,*
steti.

The second Conjugation.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second
Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in presenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule?

A. Verbes of the second Conjugation, hauing *es* in the Pre-
sent tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect
tense like *docui*: as, *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Imbeo excipe inssi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Imbeo* which makes *inssi*,
not *imbuui*; *forbeo* having *forbuui* and *forpsi*; *Mulceo mulli*, *luceo*
luxi; *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quarnor bis infra, &c.*

Q. Giue

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense is doubled in these four Verbes; *Pendeo*, making *pependi*, *mordeo*, *mouendi*, *spendeo* (or *spendi*), *sonde* *totandi*.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L* *vel* *r*, *ante* *geo* *si* *stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r*, be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo ursi*, *mulgeo mulsi* and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *angua* *anguxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat* *fluo* *flas*, *fleni*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *le* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo* *fleui*, *Luo* *luui*, and the compounds of *Le*o: as, *deleo* *deleni*, *sopleo* *spleni*, and *neeo* *neui*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A maneo* *mansi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; *sotorqeo* *torsi*, and *bereo* *bersi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo* *fic vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo* *fervi*; except *veo* and *comineo* comming of it, which make both *ni* and *iri*. To which may be joined *cio* making *cini*, and *vio* *vieni*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. **V** Here begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like *Lego*.

A. *Tertia* *preteritum* *formabit*, &c.

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbs of the first and second Conjugation haue?

A. No: but so many severall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue they.

THE POSING OF

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Teritis preferi-
tum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Conjugation forme their Pre-
terperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present
tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you knowe the right Preterperfect tense and
rule by those Rules?

A. I must marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo*, *co*,
do, or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters,
and as they stand in my booke: and so I shall finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth
it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*: as, *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo*
which makes *scripsi*, *subo subi*, and *cumbo cubybi*.

Giue the rule.

A. *Bo* fit *bi*, ut *Lambo lambi*, &c.

Q. Tell mee shortly the meaning of every of those rules in
order.

1. What is *c* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which
makes both *peperc* and *parci*, *dico dixi*, and *adico adixi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*. But *findo* makes *findi*, *fundo fudi*,
tundo tundit, *pendo pendit*, *tendo tenendi*, *pedo pepedi*, *locado ce-
cidi*, and *cado* to beate *cecid*i.

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbes *vado*, *ca-
do*, *lado*, *undo*, *divido*, *tundo*, *clando*, *plando*, *rodo*, make their Pre-
terperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*, as *mungo iunxi*: except *r becs* before *go*;
for then it is turned into *si*, as *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbes
ending in *go* make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago eg*i, *tango tetigi*, *pungo
panxi* and *pupugi*; *pango*, when it signifieth to make a cou-
enant, will haue *pegegi*; but when it signifieth to ioine, it vwill
haue *pegi*; and when it signifieth to sing it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q. What is *lo* made?

A. *Li*

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: *as, cuto colui*: but *p* *allo with p*, and *allo without p*, do both make *li*, not *ur*: *as, psallo psalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vni*, *fallo* *felli*; *cello*, signifying to break, *ce-* *Excello excellui*, and *pelle* *pepuli*.

Q. What is *mo* made?

A. *ui*, *as vomo - omui*. But *emo* makes *emui*. And *como*, *pro-*
mo, *demo*, *sumo*, *premo* make *si*: *as como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *no* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Ui*: *as, Sino sumo* except *remno* which makes *tempsi*, *ster-*
nostravi, *asperno*, *sperni*, *lino* which makes *lui* & sometimes *li-*
u and *lui*, *cerno* making *crevi*: *gigno* makes *gennui*, *pono posui*,
ceno cecini.

Q. What is *po* made?

A. *Psi*: *as, Scalpo scalpsi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*,
strepso strepsi, and *crepo crepsi*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: *as, Linguo liqui*; except *caquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: *as, Sero*, to plant or to sowe, *scus*; but in other signi-
fications it makes *serui*, *verro* makes *verri* and *versi*, *uro ussi*,
erogessi, *quero quessi*, *tero trivii*, *curo cuchitti*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *Ui*: *as, Accorso accessui*; *su arcesso*, *incesto*, *lacesto*: but
capesse makes *capessi* and *capessent*, *facesto facessi*, *viso vissi*, and
pinsso pinsui.

Q. What is *sc* made?

A. *Vi*: *as Pascapans*: but *posco* makes *popasci*, *disco didisci*, *qui-*
nisco quexi.

Q. What is *se* made?

A. *Ti*: *as, verto vertr*: but *stet* signifying to make to stand
will haue *steti*: so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto messui*. Words ending
in *ecto* will haue *ecti*: *as, Electo flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui* and
peri, and *necto* *nexui* and *peri*. *Mitro* makes *mis*: *pero* hath
peti and *petui*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: *as, volvo volvi*: but *vino* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nex-*
ui, and *texo* *texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*

THE POSING OF

A. *Ci: as, Facio faci, facio faci: but this oldayword faci makes haxi, and speci spect.*

Q. What is *do* made?

A. *Di: as, Fodo fodi.*

Q. What is *go* made?

A. *Gi: as, Fugio fugi.*

Q. What is *po* made?

A. *Pi: as capio cepi: but capio makes cipio, rapio makes raphi, sapio sapii, and sapimi.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri: as, Pario parpi.*

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti: is made si with a double ii: as, Quatio quassii.*

Q. What is *no* made?

A. *ii: as, statuo statui: but pino makes pluvii and plui: strui makes struxi, and flui fluxi.*

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

A. *Quare dat se iuri, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Conjugation maketheir Preterperfect tenses in *iuri*: as, *scio, scis, scini*. Except *venio* which makes *veni*: *lo cambio, rancio, farcio, farto, sepio, sentio, fulcio, hanrio*; which make *si*: *sanxio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi*; *salio* hath *salui*, and *amicio* *amicui*.

Q. Doe these never make their Preterperfect tense in *iuri*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldom: by the rule *Parcius nimir, cambini, &c.*

Of the Preterperfect tenses of
Compound Verbs.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbs?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe. As, *Doceo docui*, *edoceo edocui*.

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro*, *excurre*, *repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do*, *disco*, *sto*, and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*; but the Compounds of it, as *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occurri*: so all other compounds; except *precurro*, which makes *præcurri*: and so *excurre*, *repungo*, &c.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico*, *oles*, *pungo*, *do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my booke, and haue every one their severall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *A plico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ans*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as*, *supplicavi*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *muli* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicavi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ans* and *ans*: as, *applico*, *applicui*, *vel applicans*: so *complico*, *repllico*, *explico*.

Q.

Q. Giue

THE IRISHING OF

A. *Carb* is made of the Irish word *lach* mother, and *car* wood.

Q. What is *car* made of?

A. *Dra* is *De* and *ra* wood.

Q. What is *dra* made of?

A. *Gle* is *Engle* wood.

Q. What is *gle* made of?

A. *Pi* : *an car* car, but *apple* makes *an pi*, *rapio* makes *rapiu*, *sapio* *sapiu*, and *sapiu*.

Q. What is *pi* made of?

A. *Ri* : *as*, *Pario* *peperi*.

Q. What is *ri* made of?

A. *Tie* is made *ssi* with a double *u* : *as*, *Quatia* *quassii*.

Q. What is *uo* made of?

A. *ui* : *as*, *struio* *struui*, but *pluo* makes *pluui* and *phiu* : *struio* makes *struui*, and *fluxio* *fluxui*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Anudio*.

A. *Quatia* *quassii*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tensies in *ri* : *as*, *scio*, *sciu*, *scini*. Except *venio* which makes *veni* ; *so cambio*, *so rancio*, *so farcio*, *so sepio*, *so sonio*, *so fulcio*, *so haurio* ; which make *si* : *sanxio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi*; *salio* hath *salus*, and *amicio* *amicui*.

Q. Do these never make their Preterperfect tense in *iri*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldom : by the rule *Parcius* *scimus*, *cambini*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect tenses of
Compound Verbs.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbs?

A. *Præteritum datur idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verb. As, *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: divers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurrō, occurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, dico, sto, and posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *curri*; but the Compounds of it, *as occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurrō*, which makes *præcurri*: and so *occurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do and sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my booke, and haue every one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *A plico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ans*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicavi*: so *multipllico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multipllicavi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ans* and *ans*: as, *applico, applicui, vel applicavi*: so *complico, repllico, tripllico*.

Q.

Q. Giue

THE POSING OF

Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olii* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleni*: as, *Exoleo exolii*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olii*: as, *redoleo, redolii, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*: as *Addo, addis, addidi*; so *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Sit, not stet*: by the rule, *Natum à sto sit, stet habebit.*

Compounds changing the first Vowel into *e*, cuery where.

Q. What other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowel every where into *e*. The second, of such as change the first vowel into *i* every where. The third, of such as change the first vowel into *i* every where but in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowel into *e*.

A. Verba

A. Verba hæc simplicia, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule,

A. These simple Verbes, if they bee compounded, doe change the first Vowell euery where into e : as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno* ; so of *lucto*, *obletto* : and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into e ?

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the compounds of *pario* ?

A. That two of them, that is *comperio*, and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri* : as, *comperio* *comperi*, and so *reperio* *reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ri* : as, *aperio* *aperii*, and *operio* *operii*.

* Q. Is there nothing else to bee obserued in the compounds of *pario* ?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Conjugation : as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco* ?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowel into e, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ii* : as, *compesco* *is*, *compesco* *ii*, and *dispesco* *dispesco* *ii* : but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco*, doe keep still the vowel and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epasco*, *epascis*, *epansi*, &c.

Compounds changing the first vowel into i, euery where.

Q. Give your Rule of those vvhich change the first Vowell into i, euery where.

A. *Hababo*, *lateo*, &c.

Q 2.

Q. What

THE POSING OF

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *habeo*, *latco*, *salso*, &c. if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowel into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio eripio*, *eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ii*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecinis*: as, *concinco*, *concinui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum prateritum per iei*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioined to this rule; *Hac habeo*, *latco*, *salso*, &c?

A. Yes: the compounds of *placeo*, *pango*, *maneo*, *scalpo*, *salco*, *salto*, *clando* *quatio*, *lano*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*: as, *displaceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pango continent a quatuor ista*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these fourre compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioine: that is, *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango* and *repango*, doe keepe *i*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as, *impingo impegi*) by the rule *Hac habeo*, *latco*, &c.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these fourre compounds of *maneo*, *pramineo*, *emineo*, *promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*, and also make *minus* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *pramineo pramini*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo*, *permansi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salso*?

A. *Com-*

A. Composita a scalpo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, doe change into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *excupo*: so for *incalco*, *inculco*, for *realtlo*, *refulco*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*.

A. Composita a *clando*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*, doe cast away: as, of *clando*, we doe not say *occlando* but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*: of *lano* we say *prolano*, not *prolano*.

Compounds, changing the first vowel
into *i*, euery where but in the
Preterperfect tense.

Q. *W*Here is your Rule for compounds changing
the first vowel into *i*, euery where but in the
Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs *ago*, *emo*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capiro*, *facio*, *specio*, *premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first vowel euery where into *i*, except in the Preterperfect tense: as, of *Frango* we say *refringo*, *refregi*; of *capiro*, *incipi*, *incepti*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago*, *rego*, *facio*, *ago*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago*, are declined like the simple Verbe *ago* keeping a still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notoruntur*, *Namque sunt simplex*, &c.

Q. What is the second exception?

THE POSING OF

A. *Vtque ab ago, dego, das degi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two compounds of *ago*, *dego* and *cogo*, and *pergo* and *surgo* compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *cago* vyyce say *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo*, for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variet facio, nisi &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

^b *Olfacio of olere*
factio: and calfa-
cio of calere
factio, or calidum
fatio. A. The compounds of *Facio*, do not change the first Vowel into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, *inficio*: the rest as ^b *olfacio*, and *calfacio*, keepe a still.

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That *lego* being compounded with *re, se, per, pre, sub, or trans*, doth keepe still; as, *relego* not *reliquo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego*, doe change the first Vowel into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Q. **H**ow vvill you knowe the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

Nunc ex preterito, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That wee must learn to forme the Supine, of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense ende in *bi*, how must the Supine ende?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bi* *bibitum* *format*, &c.

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *etum*; as, *vici victum*, *ici icatum*, *fecici factum*, *ieciactum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supines: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum*, *sedis sessum*, *scidis scissum*, *fidi fissum*, *fidi fossum*, not *fosum*.

Q. What speciall obseruation haue you in that rule?

A. *Hic etiam aduertas*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable vwhich is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonsum*, not *totonsum*: so, *cecidi csum*, and *cecidi casum*, *retendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum*, *tutudi tunsum*, *pepēds peditum*, *dodi dasum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *tum*: as, *legi lectum*; *pegi* and *pepig* make *pa-*
gum, *frigifractum*, *getigitatum*, *agi actum*, *pupugi punilum*,
fugifugitum.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salli*, signifying to season with salt, makes *salsum*, *pepuli pulsum*, *ceculi culsum*, *sefelli salsum*, *velli culsum*, *tuli* makes *latum*.

Q. What are the determinations, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, made?

A. *Tum*.

THE POSING OF

A. *Tum* *tas*, *emt* *emptum*, *veni* *venium*, *cocin* *cantum*, *cep* *comming* of *capio* makes *capitum*, and *cep* of *cepio*, *ceptum*, *rupi* *ruptum*, *liqui* *licitum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum* : *tas*, *verri* *versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum* : *as*, *visi* *visum*; but *mis* makes *mifsum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum* : *as*, *fulsi* *fulm*, *baus* *baustum*, *arfis* *arfum*, *farsi* *fartum*, *usis* *ustum*, *gessi* *gestum*, *torsi* makes both *tortum* & *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indulsum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *ps* made?

A. *PSi* is made *tum* : *as*, *Scripsi* *scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum* : *as*, *steti* *comming* of *sto*, and *steti* *comming* of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum* : except *veri*, which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum* : *as* *Flavi* *flatum*; except *pani*, which makes *pastum*; *so laui* hath *botum* *laustum* and *lanatum*, *potuipotum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cantum*, *seui* *comming* of *sero* makes *satum*, *lini* *litum*, *solui* *solutum*, *volui* *volutum*, *singultius* *singultum*, *veni* *to bee sold* makes *venum*, *sepelui* *sepultum*.

Q. What is *ii* made?

A. *ii* is made *itum* : *as*, *domus* *domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ii* come of a Verb ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum* : *as exii* *comming* of *exu* makes *exitum*; except *ri* of *rno*, which makes *ritum*, not *ritum*: *Secui* makes *scitum*, *ne cui* *neclum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *misi* *mifsum*, *amicui* *amiclum*, *torri* *toftum*, *docui* *doctum*, *re cui* *tentum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *alitum* and *alitum*, *faliui* *faltum*, *colui* *cultum*, *occului* *occultum*, *pinsui* *pifsum*, *rapui* *rapsum*, *serui* *serum*, and *rexui* *texum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hee sed iis mutant in sum, &c?*

A. These

A. These Verbes turne *ii* into *sum* : as, *consui* makes *consuum*, *cellui celsum*, *messui messum*: but *nexii* makes *nexum*, and *pexii* *pexum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carnis cassum* and *carritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *etum* : as, *vinxi* *vinctum*. But five Verbes ending in *xi*, cast away *n* : as, *Finxi* makes *fitum*, not *finctum*: so *minxi* *midum*, *pinxi* *pictum*, *strinxi* *strictum*, & *rinxi* *richtum*. Also these four Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *etum*, *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes.

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbes vvhoreof they are compounded: as, *Docui* makes *doctum*; so *edocui* *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That there are some compound Supines, vvhich haue not the same syllable, which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *transum* make *transum*, of *ruitum* *ruitum*, of *saltum* *saltum*, and of *satum* *situm*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *faratum*, doe change *a* into *e*: as of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *infectum*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

R

Q. What

THE POSING OF

Q. What for *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth: but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum*, &c.

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *et A Nosco tantum duo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That only these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco*, haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *noscō*, make *notum*: as, *pernosco* *pernotum*; none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*.

Q. **V**here is your Rule for Verbs ending in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admissunt*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes *Par* tives, vvhose *Actives* haue the *Supines*, doe make their Preterperfect tense, of the later *Supine* of the *Active* voice, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting *to sum velfui*: as, of *Lectus* made *lectus sum velfui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est Deponens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That *Deponents* and *Commons* are to be marked; because they haue no later *Supine* of the *Active*, vvhoro of to bee formed: and especially those are to bee noted vvhich seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeate those vvhich are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passis*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpetius*: *fator* which makes *fassis* and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor confessus*, *difficior difficultus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, vvhich the compounds of it, as, *digredior digressus*. *So fatior fes-*

sus, metior mensus, nitor nitus, ordior signifying to weave making *orditus, ordior* to begin *orsus, nitor nitus vel nixus sum, nictor ultus, nascor iratus, yeror ratus, oblitiscor oblitus, fruor fructus vel fruitus, misereor misertus, tuor and tuor both make tuitus, although they haue both iuitum & tuitum in their Suffixes. Loquor makes loquuntus, sequor sequuntus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, apiscor aptus, adipiscor adipitus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expurgiscor exprectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior mortuus, prior oritus.*

Of Verbes hauing a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbes which haue two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum actua, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of the rule.

A. These Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both of the Actiue and Passiue voice: as, *Cæno cænauis and cænatus sum, iuro iuravi and iuratus sum; poto potauis and potus, nubo titubavi and titubatus, careo carui and cassus, prandeo prandi and pransus, pareo parui and passus, placebo placui and placitus, suesco suevi and suetus, veno to be sold venivis and venditus sum, nubo to be married nupsi and nuprasum, mereor meritus sum and merui, libet makes libuit and libitum est vel fuit, licet makes licuit and licitum est vel fuit, radet raduit and ratum est vel fuit, pudet puduit and puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit and pigitum est vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuters Passiues.

Q. **H**Ave you not some Verbes which are called Neuter Passiues?

A. Yes.

R 2

Q. What

THE POSING OF

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. Verbes Neuters having the Passiue signification.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Nentropassivum sic prateritum, &c.*

Q. Giueth the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passiues haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiue voice: as, *Gaudeo ganis sum, fido sius sum, audi-
deo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mæreo mæ-
stus sum*. Although the Grammariā Phocas count mæstus a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preter- perfect tense.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for those vvhich borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quādam prateritum verba, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs haue no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others; as 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *sco*, bēing put for the Primitive Verbes, vvheroft they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by inceptiues ending in *sco*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which ende in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more: as, *Tepesco* to begin to bewar me or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, *hath tepui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *fervesco* put for *ferveo* vwill haue *ferui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterper-
fect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *con-
cussio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *min-
go*, *fido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo* hath *sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath
fus of *fuo*, *ferotuli* of *tulo*, *fistu* signifying to stand vwill haue
fetsi of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanu* of *insanio*: so *vescor* makes

pastus

*postus sum of pascor, medcor will haue medicatus comming of
medicor, liquor liquefactus of liquefio, reminiscor makes record-
atus of recordor.*

Of Verbes wanting their Preter- perfect tenses.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbs wanting their Pre-
terperfect tenses?

A. *Prateritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these sixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, pollso, nideo*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptiues ending in *scō*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for themselues, or vvhich haue no Primitiue Verbes: as, *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; vvhich is derived of *puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatius besides *parturio*, which makes *parturini*, and *esurio esurini*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatius?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doesomething: as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eate.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. Giue your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. **G** *Hac raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, pescō, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido flaueo, lueo, aueo, pueo, conniueo, ferueo*. So the compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the compounds

THE POSING OF

ofcado, as incido: except occido which makes occasum, and rido which makes recasum.

The compounds of lin- Allo these Verbs want their Supines; respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, caluo, sterto, timeo, luceo and arceo: but quo haue the the compounds of arceo doe make ercitum. So the com- Supines: as, relictum; though pounds of gruo want their Supines: as, singruo. it be seldome Finally, all Neuters of the second Conjugation, which read in the haue ui in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their simple. Supines: except oleo, dolco, placeo, raceo, pa- rco, careo, noceo, paseo, lateo, valeo, and caleo; vvhich haue their Supines.

FINIS.



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